FIRST EDITION.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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The Most Important Work of the Constitutional Convention.

REFORMING THE LAW-MAKING POWER.

Lopping Off the Evils of Special Legislation.

THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER STATES AND THE PROBABILITIES OF OUR OWN.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, November 25, 1872.

It is not difficult, by conversation with members of the Constitutional Convention, and an examination of the numerous propositions for Constitutional Amendment, already precipitated upon the body, to arrive at a general idea of the work to be done, and the changes in the organic law that are most prominently canvassed and likely to be made. There are a half a dozen questions of overshadowing importance on which there will be wide differences of opinion and protracted debate. These are problems that have grown with the rapid increase of the State in wealth and population, and with the weight and influence that corporations for the advancement of special purposes have attained. They may be said to be new questions, for when the last Convention was in session they were in the infancy of their development, and their future influence on the destinies of the Commonwealth not dreamed of.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS POWERS.

This brings up the question not only of the composition of the Legislature, but the limitations upon its powers demanded by the experience of the past twenty years, and the disgraceful fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania is by some conceded to be the most corrupt and reckless of any State in the Union. As to the composition of the Legislature, some of the delegates favor an increase in the number of members—say of the Legislature to fifty, and of the Assembly to two hundred and upwards; but I do not think this is the general view, or that such a large increase will find many supporters. The great contest will be to secure constitutional limitations on the Legislature that will effectually stop all jobbing in special laws, such as now occupies nineteen-twentieths of the time of the law making branches of the State government. It is felt that with such guards a Legislature composed as the present, of one hundred and thirty-three members, can be made reasonably honest and efficient, by the withdrawal of the temptation and power to be dishonest, and that without these limitations, it makes no difference how largely the Legislature is constituted, numerically, means will be found to corrupt the members. The question of the increase in the number of members is one, therefore, of secondary importance.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

On the surface there appears to be remarkable unanimity on the subject of applying the axe to the whole system, and wiping it out root and branch. The delegates seem to be in advance of the people on this question, for the reason, I suppose, that a great number of them, who have occupied public positions here at the State capital and elsewhere, have had a practical experience of the worthlessness of the system and especially of its inevitable effect in corrupting legislation. It may be stated briefly that special legislation originates in the lobby, and that the lobby—high or low, in broadcloth, or fustian—is the parent of corruption. This cannot be gainsaid by any one who has had the slightest experience in Harrisburg as a legislator, or as a looker-on, who has sought to trace visible effects to their hidden causes. The other effect, fully as disastrous to the people, but not so prominent, is that the devotion of the legislature during most of its four or five months' session, to special, private and corporate interests, precludes that care and deliberation in the consideration of general subjects demanded by the best interests of the people. General laws are hurriedly or imperfectly passed, or postponed, in order to get at private bills. Each member has his half dozen or dozen of little jokers, so by a fair agreement between them, the public business is laid aside, and the major portion of the sessions devoted to matters that should never come here at all. General laws, involving the interests of every person in the State, seldom, if ever, receive any reasonable share of legislative attention. A forcible illustration of this is given by Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, in his able letter to some Philadelphia gentlemen, on the subject of Constitutional Reform. It is well worth quoting in this connection. Mr. Jordan says:

"The general tax laws of our State are a subject of universal interest to our whole people; and it is conceded by all who know any thing about them, that they greatly need revision and simplification.

"Efforts to this end have been frequently made within the last ten years, but with little or no practical results. Nearly four years ago the Legislature, impressed with the necessity for some decided action, but too busy with private bills to undertake the task themselves, appointed commissioners, 'to revise, collate and digest' the tax laws of the State, and make report to the next Legislature. This commission performed the duty assigned it; and with great labor prepared and reported a bill, entitled, 'An act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county and township rates and levies.' It proposed nothing new or untried, but simply consolidated into one act all of the fifty-eight existing laws, extending from 1780 till 1867, and striking out all incongruities and obscurities, and arranging the whole systematically into one intelligible and harmonious whole, properly divided into chapters and sections, and repealing all prior laws on that subject. Here was a most valuable public and general law, carefully prepared for legislative action, on a subject of great magnitude and importance; and against which no plausible objection has ever been or can be urged, and it has been under consideration in both Houses of our Legislature for the last three annual sessions; and yet it has not been passed, and to all appearances never will be passed. Why is this? It requires no learning or wisdom to furnish the answer. The time and thoughts of our legislator, under our vicious system, are so occupied with local and special enactments, no time can be spared for the proper consideration of any other."

The corruption attendant on special law making is universally conceded—no one denies it—and this extract from Colonel Jordan's letter shows as a twin-evil the blighting effect it has on the passage of general laws of great public utility, essential, to wise and honest administration.

THE VAST MAGNITUDE OF THE EVIL.

Notwithstanding all that has been spoken and printed as to the evils of special legislation during the past few years, I question if there are many citizens of the State, outside of legal or legislative circles, who are aware of the mammoth proportions the abuse has attained. For the information of those interested I subjoin a few figures that have all the eloquence of a dozen speeches boiled into one. They give the number of general and private laws passed by the Legislature for the years indicated:

	General Laws.	Private Laws.
1866	50	1096
1867	86	1392
1168	73	1130
1869	77	1276
1870	54	1276
1871	81	1353
1872	54	1232

Or a total in seven years of *four hundred and seventy-five* general laws, and *eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five* special or private laws. Besides these were *twelve hundred* private acts passed by the Legislature, and not published by reason of the non-payment of the enrollment tax thereon, making *the total of private laws in the seven years fully ten thousand!* or more than twenty times as many private as public laws.

The printed pages of statute books during the seven years show as great a disproportion. In the whole time the public laws covered 603 pages, and the private laws 9,174 pages.

No one ever has or ever will read this vast accumulation of trash, but legislative bribery and corruption was necessary to give it birth, and it has been made potent in all sorts of oppressions and villainies.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Of course, there is but one remedy, and that must be by constitutional provision so absolute as to prevent evasion. The veto power in the hands of the Governor is not sufficient to overcome the evil. That has been demonstrated. Nor has the cry to "elect none but honest men to the Legislature" been of any avail. Honest men have constituents solicitous for special privileges, and these constituents have votes. The only adequate remedy lies in a constitutional provision putting special legislation beyond the power of either honest men or dishonest men. Remove the temptation and the power to do evil, and the State will be relieved of the curse. Confine the powers of the Legislature to the enactment of general laws, and absolutely prohibit special or local legislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laws.

THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER STATES.

The attention of members of the Convention, in the consideration of this subject, has been directed to the provisions incorporated in the Constitutions of Illinois and Ohio. As it is probable the example of the late convention in Illinois will be imitated here, I annex the twenty-second section of the new Constitution of that State prohibiting special legislation:

"SECTION 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws on any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say for—

"Granting divorces, changing the names of persons or places, laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds; locating or changing county seats; regulating county and township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; incorporating cities towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village; providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns, or cities; summoning and impanelling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of game or fish; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charges for such purpose; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

"In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted."

Under such a Constitutional prohibition as this, the ten thousand special laws, the product of our State legislation during the past seven years, would have had no existence whatever.

A proposition of a similar character was submitted in the Convention on Friday last by General Harry White, and will go to the Committee on Legislation, of which he is chairman.

The Constitution of Ohio is even more sweeping than that of Illinois. It does not leave the door open for a single exception. It simply provides that all laws of a general nature, shall have a uniform operation throughout the State, and the Legislature is positively forbidden from passing any special act conferring corporate power. Special legislation is unknown in Ohio. The lobby has no existence at its State Capitol; the integrity of the members of the Legislature of the State has been impeached only on rare occasions; and, to sum up, one volume of our session laws equals in bulk the product of half a dozen years' legislation in Ohio.

THE COMMITTEES ON LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The subject of reform in the composition and powers of the Legislature will go to two very strong Committees, and I have faith they will report Constitutional provisions that will eradicate the evils referred to in this letter, and fully meet the wishes of the people. The Committee on Legislature is headed by Wayne Mac Veagh, who is by no means afraid of new ideas, Col. Hopkins, of Washington county, D. N. White, of Allegheny, and Dallas and John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, are also in the Committee. Of the Committee on Legislation, General Harry White is chairman, with such associates as Judge Black, Dimmick, of Wayne, Ewing and Patterson, of Allegheny, Purviance, of Greene, Mann of Tioga and others. To this last Committee will belong the definition of the powers of the Legislature, and to it all must look for a remedy of the evils of special legislation; one of which has been to swell this letter to an absurd length.

GAZETTE.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Political Situation in France—Report of the Committee on the Address—Reception by Thiers—Continued Disturbances in Spanish Provinces—Marine Disasters—The County Reform Bill Passed in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, November 26.—The differences between the Executive, Legislative Department and the Government still continue, and the situation is regarded as very serious.

There is great excitement over the affairs at Versailles. It is announced that the members of the Right and Right Centre are determined to support the committee appointed to draft a reply to the message of Thiers, as embraced in its report.

LONDON, November 26.—Dispatches from Paris say the Radical journals are violent in their language, and declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the Government of Thiers.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADDRESS.

PARIS, November 26.—The minority of the committee on the address, who disagree with the report made by the majority, have adopted a resolution to propose to the Assembly. The nomination of a committee of thirty-five members of that body, with instructions to present a bill establishing ministerial responsibility and embodying constitutional reforms necessary to secure the regular working of a Republican Government. The resolution has been submitted to Thiers, and he expressed his entire approval of it.

Evening.—The majority report of the committee on the address was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It is a strong indictment against the Radical party, and insists on the establishment of a responsible ministry as a means of fighting radicalism.

The majority of the committee asked for the immediate consideration of the report the minority moved that it be postponed until Thursday. The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 356 yeas to 332 nays.

The result is regarded as a very favorable indication for the Government. The President's supporters in the Assembly believe this vote virtually ends the crisis, and that a similar majority is sure for the Government next Thursday.

RECEPTION BY THIERS.

A reception, which was largely attended, was given at the Executive Mansion last night. Marshal MacMahon was present, and the greeting between that officer and Thiers was marked by the utmost cordiality. General L'Admirait, Military Governor of Paris, who was present, said during a conversation that the city of Paris supported the President in the present contest with the parties of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 26.—The Marquis of Londonderry is dead.

REMANDED TO JAIL.

Robert Bowles has been remanded to jail until the 4th of December, when a hearing of his case will be had.

THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY.

Queen Victoria has sent $2,000 to Italy for the benefit of sufferers by the inundations.

LIBEL SUIT.

The case of Hepworth Dixon versus the proprietors of the Pall Mall *Gazette* for libel, was opened to-day, Justice Bovill presiding. The Judge was suddenly taken ill, and was obliged to leave the bench. Judge Brett succeeded him, and the hearing was resumed. Dixon went on the stand, and gave an account of his American experiences, showing that he was well received everywhere in the United States.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Vessels arriving from the sea report that the gale continues, but not with the severity of Saturday last. Several of the English seaport towns have been considerably damaged by the violence of the storm. Reports of marine disasters are constantly coming to hand. The ship Loch Leven Flower, from Birdlansk, Russia, for Falmouth, was lost at sea with all on board. The ships Electric, Captain Peyu, from New York, October 24th, for Hamburg, and the Chance, from Pensacola for Sunderland, have also been lost at sea. Their captains and crews were rescued by the bark Holmestrand, from New York for Queenstown, and landed at the latter port. The ship Royal Adelaide, which sailed from this city several days since for Sidney, New South Wales, was totally wrecked off Portland, and several passengers drowned.

SPAIN.

AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES.

MADRID, November 26.—Senor Zorrilla, President of the Cabinet Council, made a statement in the Cortes to-day of the condition of affairs in the provinces. He said troops had been sent to Andalusia, where roving bands were committing depredations, and others would soon follow. There had been disturbances in Velez Malaga, but they were soon suppressed. Murcia had been declared in a state of siege, and placed under martial law. In the city of Santander a riot occurred yesterday, which was suppressed by the national guards. Four of the rioters were arrested. There had also been slight disturbances at Gijon, in the province of Oviedo. There were indications of disorder in Almeria, and troops were being concentrated at different points in that province.

Senor Zorrilla said but little importance was attached by the Government to these demonstrations.

SPAIN.

RIOT AT SANTANDER.

MADRID, November 26.—A dispatch from Santander reports that a riot occurred in that city, but was soon suppressed. The province of Murcia has been placed under martial law. Additional troops have been dispatched to Andalusia.

GERMANY.

COUNTY REFORM BILL PASSED.

BERLIN, November 26.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the county reform bill by a vote of 278 against 91.

NEW ORLEANS.

Kellogg vs. Warmoth et al.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—In the Federal Court, in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth *et al.*, the plaintiff's counsel filed 5,000 affidavits of voters, to the effect that they had been deprived of the right to register and vote. The court granted the opposing counsel permission to file a counter affidavit. Hon. Thos. J. Semmes made an argument for the defendants, after which the court adjourned till to-morrow.

LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 26.—At the election of United States Senator by the Legislature this morning, the vote was: Senate—D. P. Morton, twenty-seven; J. D. Williams, Democrat, twenty-one. House—Morton, fifty four; Williams, forty-one. Morton's majority, on joint ballot, nineteen.

Lake Navigation.

HORNBURG, November 26.—The propeller Matty Ward is still aground between Hornburg and Collingwood. Eight men were lost in endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat. Three fishing boats last night took off nine passengers safely.

HALIFAX, November 26.—The steamer Pictu, supposed to have been lost in the recent gale, has reached Cape Britton.

A number of coal and produce vessels are arriving, but their delivery is impeded by the horse disease.

Fire at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Pa., November 26.—A fire this morning destroyed five houses, including Piper's Hotel and the Western Union Telegraph office. Loss $30,000, partially insured.

THE CAPITAL.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Report of the Interior Department.

TORPEDOES AS A MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Proposed Changes in the Signal Service.

INDIANS GOING TO THEIR RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has completed his message. He has yielded this year, as he did last year, at the advice of experienced politicians, and changed its tenor so far as it relates to the South. He gives that section a passing mention, and praises the wisdom of the enforcement laws, and alludes to the disappearance of the lawlessness in the South, as well as good behavior at the polls, in the November election, and hopes a continuance of this condition of affairs. Although he has no special recommendation to make in behalf of the South, he desires that Congress shall do whatever it deems wisest in the interest of the late rebel States; reiterating the previously expressed sentiment that he has no policy to enforce against the wishes of the people. The country is felicitated on the accomplishments under the Treaty of Washington; Cuba is lightly passed over; the case of Dr. Houard receives but brief mention; Mexico does not receive a large share of attention; our relations with different foreign nations are disposed of as usual; in a brief paragraph the coming Vienna Exposition is commended; the Philadelphia Centennial is also spoken of. Our credit at home and abroad, and the efficiency of the management of the foreign and home policy and the prosperity of the nation make up the substance of the balance of the message.

Later.—The rough draft of the President's annual message, though not quite finished, was read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present. It will be, perhaps, one-fifth longer than last year's message. In his response to a question asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarked that he had no objection to saying that the message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the extent of his ability, and in such a manner as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons excluded by recent legislation; but if he did, it would be with the proposed condition that beneficiaries merely take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the premises, and could act with regard to the matter without a repetition of his views upon the subject contained in his former annual message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for the making a declaration of a more friendly policy toward the South than for such declaration towards the North, as he sought, as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with the law. He would, in his message, endorse such recommendations of legislation as may be presented by the heads of the several departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary. He would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State, and be in the form of bonds. Of course it cannot be drawn therefrom except in accordance with the law for the purpose specified.

In the course of the conversation on the subject of civil service reform, the President said that while competitive examinations were desirable, he did not think it right that offices should be given to the enemies of the administration to the exclusion of its friends. He was now engaged on the examination of applications for pardon, taking up the cases singly, with the view to conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Col. Bowerman, convicted of embezzlement while he was an officer in the Baltimore Custom House. He added that in addition to other reasons, Col. Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the late war.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

With the view of diminishing the expenses of the signal service, and at the same time possessing the power of suddenly increasing the number of stations from which reports are to be had in any section of the country, which at any season of the year may be especially threatened by storms, which at different seasons seem to pass more frequently over particular portions of the Territories of the United States, the organization of a mobilized corps of observers has been commenced. This corps, which will consist of picked men, skilful, and chosen for their special fitness for its contemplated duties, will be equipped with portable apparatus, comprising all the instruments they will be required to use at any station to which they may be suddenly ordered. The stations will be properly occupied in each section of the country in reference to the storms to which that section is habitually exposed at particular seasons, and will be designated in advance, and proper telegraphic connections for those stations be previously arranged. It will be possible to occupy in this way the stations with very great rapidity. The period of danger for which they may be occupied being passed, they will be abandoned, and the force be left free to be transferred for the protection of other sections whose seasons of danger may be then approaching.

THE INDIANS.

Information has been received here that the Arrapahoes, Caddoes, Witchitaws and affiliated bands fully sustain their delegations in their negotiations here regarding their lands, by which these tribes accede to the proposition of the Government for their location upon considerably diminished reservations. The Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches have promptly surrendered to their agent the last of the captives held by them, and declare their intention to give up stolen animals in their herds, and otherwise comply with the demands of the Government. Lonely Maxwell, or Shaking Hand, the most important of the disaffected Comanche chiefs, with his band, and Kicking Bird, with nearly all his band of Kiowas, have come again to their reservation and camped near the agency at Fort Sill.

A few well known Kiowa braves, with a small band following, express their determination to continue to defy the authorities, but this was expected. The men have long been outlawed, and their own chiefs disclaim all responsibility for their deeds, and assure their agent that the Government will be sustained by the tribe in any action it might take in regard to this faction.

TORPEDOES AS A MEANS OF DEFENCE.

The report of the Chief of the Engineer Corps of the army says the trials with torpedoes at Willet's Point have been a marked success, and the investigations have gone so far as to enable the Department to pronounce upon a special system, which it will, and arrange details of parts as well as methods of planting and operating torpedoes. The total cost of the application of this powerful auxiliary to the defence of our coast will be about two millions. An estimate is submitted of five hundred thousand dollars for torpedo defence of some of the most important harbors. The report is very voluminous, and sets forth in detail the progress made and anticipated upon several works along the coast. Great attention is also given to improvements in river and harbor fortifications, and inland defenses, &c.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.

The probable changes in the Cabinet form the chief subject of conversation in political circles. It is understood that Secretary Fish will insist on retiring, and intends to go to Europe in the spring, preferring a quiet life with his family to an official position. The name of Edward Pierrepont is mentioned in connection with the Department of State by persons friendly to the Administration, but there is a strong prejudice against him among Congressmen and representatives of the press, who are divided between Charles Francis Adams and George William Curtis. There is a very general impression in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Curtis, whose ability and culture so admirably qualify him for the service. The New England people say this would suit them if Judge Richardson should be promoted to the Treasury in case of Boutwell being elected Senator.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the different bureaus under the Secretary of the Interior are satisfactory. The Land Office business has all been brought up to date. The Pension Bureau has very few complaints of dilatoriness, and the amount needed for the next fiscal year is $30,480,000. The Patent Office report shows that the fees of the year are $71,400 in excess of the expenditures, and the Commissioner recommends a new patent law, and its separation from the Interior Department.

SETTLING QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

A settlement of the accounts of Assistant Quartermaster General Robert Allen, extending over the period between April, 1861, and August, 1865, shows that during that time he transferred and disbursed the enormous sum of $111,837,14.5, and that there only remains unaccounted about $3,000 deficiency, arising almost wholly from clerical errors.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell is ordered to duty as executive officer of the Canandaigua, at Key West.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNED.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day for the term.

Returns.

ALBANY, November 26.—Grant's majority is 53,525; Dix, for Governor, 54,581; Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor, 47,594; Tremain, for Congressman at large, 38,361.

TRENTON, N. J., November 26.—Grant's official majority in New Jersey is 14,591. The vote of the State was 171,025, or 12,183 greater than last year.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

OPINION OF DELEGATES AS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Election of D. F. Murphy as Official Reporter.

ANOTHER FLOOD OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Convention Resolves to Adjourn To-Day to Meet in Philadelphia January 7.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, November 26, 1872.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees have been the subject of a great deal of conversation since they were announced. Of course, there were disappointments, and a good many of them, but the Convention has settled down with great unanimity into the conclusion that the President, as a matter of rule, has made judicious selections and shown great discernment in the arrangement of names.

Of the twenty-seven standing committees, the Democrats are given the chairmen of nine, including Judge Woodward on Private Corporations other than railroads and canals; Judge Black on Constitutional Sanction; Gowan on Revision; Buckalew on Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Funds; Kaine on Offices, etc.; Hopkins on Declaration of Rights; Hay on Accounts, and Curtin classed among the Democrats—on Executive Department.

The Allegheny county delegates are cared for as follows: Ewing on Legislation, Agriculture and Mining, and on Revenue and Taxation; S. A. Purviance, Chairman of County Officers and on Judiciary; J. W. F White on Suffrage, State Institutions and Private Corporations; Howard on Counties and Railroads; MacConnell on Declaration of Rights and State Institutions; T. H. B. Patterson on Legislation and Railroads; D. N. White on Legislature and Printing; Guthrie on Cities and Public Debt; Hay on Militia and Accounts; Edwards on Declaration of Rights and Labor; W. H. Smith on Printing and Agriculture.

No political criticism has been made on the Committees that I have heard of. The President dealt liberally with the Democrats and their representative men, hence that section of the Convention is amiable. Nor do the Republicans appear dissatisfied with the positions on committees given their opponents. The President, it is freely conceded, has done much better than was expected.

DEVOTIONAL.

The Convention was opened with prayer this morning by Rev. Mr. Curry, of Altoona, delegate from the XXIst district.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed any responsibility for submitting a proposition for an open ballot attributed to him by one of the daily papers. He thought it would be progress backward.

The Chair—What does the gentleman want?

Mr. Patterson—To make that correction.

The Chair—(dryly)—The gentleman has that privilege already.

RULES, COMMITTEES, ETC.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution for the printing and binding, in convenient form, of 500 copies of the rules, standing committees, post-office address of members, etc. Referred to Committee on Printing.

REPORTING OF DEBATES.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Accounts, made the first report received from a standing committee of the Convention, fixing the rate of compensation to be paid to the Official Reporter of the debates, accompanied by resolutions for that object, which were read, and the Convention proceeded to their consideration. The resolutions provide that the rate paid the official Reporter shall be $1.40 per 1,000 ems for reporting debates and proceedings, and that there shall be no extra allowances whatever, and prescribe rules as to the manner of reporting.

Mr. Harry White called for information as to the probable cost per page at the rate named by the committee.

Mr. Hay said the cost of the reports per page, say of the size of the Congressional Globe, containing about 7,000 ems, at the rate fixed by the committee of $1.40 per 1,000 ems, would be $9.80 per page. The Illinois Convention paid $2.20 per 1,000 ems for reporting, being at the rate of $15.40 per page. The New York Convention paid $1.60 per 1,000, or $11.20 per page. The rate reported by the Committee was less than that paid in either New York or Illinois. The reporters in Illinois were additionally paid fifty dollars per day to cover adjournments, and were furnished with stationery by the Convention; but the Committee, Mr. Hay stated, reported against any extra allowance whatever. The rate was probably not so low as the work might be done for, but he was satisfied it was as low as the work would be done by competent reporters. The price named he considered moderate and fair.

Mr. Funck opposed reporting the debates, and moved to lay the resolutions reported by the committee on the table. Lost—ayes 40, nays 60.

Mr. Cochran opposed reporting when it was up, but this was a different question, and he believed the compensation fixed by the committee a proper one.

THE REPORTING CONTRACT.

Several amendments to the resolutions of the committee were suggested and discussed. As modified and adopted they provide substantially:

That the rate of compensation for reporting debates and proceedings shall be $1.40 per 1,000 ems; this to include all stationery, and no further compensation whatever shall be allowed; full reports to be furnished each day in time to be printed and laid on members' desks next morning; no responses from any of the departments or other sources to resolutions of inquiry by the Convention, or letters, petitions, memorials or remonstrances shall be included in the reports unless by order of the Convention; nothing shall be reported not actually said on the floor in debate; no discussions on questions of order or adjournment shall be reported; and no one shall be elected official reporter unless he gives it his personal attention.

ELECTION OF REPORTER.

Next came the nominations and the election of Official Reporter—the best bit of patronage in the gift of the Convention except the printing and binding. A week ago there were eight or ten candidates, but this number dwindled to four when the nominations were made to-day, the result, it is said, of combinations. Mr. Davis, of Bradford county, nominated Charles Flowers; Mr. Bartholomew, A. M. Martin; Mr. Cuyler, D. F. Murphy; and Mr. Hanna, A. J. McCleary. Three votes were had before an election, as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Flowers	35	43	54
Martin	24	15	—
Murphy	46	52	58
McCleary	5	—	—

The President on the third ballot declared Mr. D. F. Murphy duly elected official reporter of the Convention. Mr. Murphy is the head of the Senate reporters at Washington, and, of course, is fully competent. It was objected to him that he will farm out the job, but of this I know nothing. Mr. Flowers, who run him so closely, reported the proceedings of the Illinois Convention, and was very confident of his election. The reporting will probably cost from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The Allegheny delegates, with one or two exceptions, voted for Flowers.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

The gates were opened after the election of reporter for the reception of Constitutional wisdom, and it flowed in quite freely for a brief time. Propositions were submitted and referred to the appropriate Committees.

By Mr. D. W. Patterson: Establishing a property qualification for voters at elections on propositions to levy taxes, borrow money, &c.; the Legislature have power to exclude from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes; also that the public interests do not require the adoption of the cumulative principle of suffrage, and that it is at variance with Republican doctrine. [Mr. Patterson endeavored to have this last proposition laid on the table for debate, but the Convention voted to send it to the Committee on Elections and Suffrage.]

By Mr. Carson: Striking the word "white" from the Constitution.

By Mr. Brodhead: Amend ing bill of rights a to remedies by process of law.

By Mr. McAllister: That President Judges of Common Pleas hold office for 15 years, and be ineligible for re-election.

By Mr. McCamant: Establishing eight hours as a day's labor, and requiring the same pay for eight as for ten hours' work; prohibiting the employment of any child under twelve years of age in any mine or factory.

By Mr. Campbell: Establishing Justice's Courts in Philadelphia, and abolishing Aldermen.

By Mr. Temple: Guaranteeing men and women equal right of suffrage.

By Mr. John N. Purviance: Regulating and limiting pay of members of Legislature, and prescribing mode of appropriating money from the State Treasury.

By Mr. Howard: For general laws preventing frequent changes of text books in the public schools; also to abolish the Sinking Fund, and applying its contents to payment of the public debt; also, establishing State Board of Financial Control to prescribe rule for the deposit of the State funds; also declaring citizens of the State owe paramount allegiance to the United States; also, prohibiting Legislature exchanging securities in the Sinking Fund; also, prohibiting the Legislature creating commissions or trusts, or giving power to individuals to discharge any duty of municipal officers or levying taxes; also, prohibiting the repeal of any law creating a tax without setting forth in repealing act the object of the tax; also, that no law shall be reenacted, repealed or revived by reference to its title, but shall be set forth at length.

By Mr. Bartholomew: Prohibiting any person elected to a judicial office accepting any other civil office during the term for which he was elected, or for four years thereafter.

By Messrs. Dodd and Gilpin: Amending Declaration of Rights.

By Mr. Pughe: Prohibiting diversions of the school fund from any but public schools; also to establish a Bureau of Statistics.

By Mr. Worrell: regulating privileges of courts.

By Mr. H. W. Smith: that judges hold office during good behaviour, subject to removal by Governor on address of Legislature; vesting appointment of judges in Governor, and disqualifying them from holding other offices than judge.

By Mr. Hazzard: providing for trial by jury in justice's courts, by juries of less than twelve, and of verdicts by two-thirds of members of juries; also changing provision of Constitution in regard to new counties.

By Mr. Barclay: Providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution every thirty years.

MILEAGE AND STATIONERY.

The Committee on Accounts was directed to report the amount of mileage due members, so that warrants could be drawn on the treasury for the amount, together with the sum appropriated for stationery.

ABSENTEES.

Judge Woodward moved a new rule that the Clerk be instructed to publish the list of absentees, daily, in two papers of opposite politics. Laid over.

ADJOURNMENT TO JANUARY.

The resolution pending yesterday that when the Convention adjourn on Wednesday, it be until the 7th of January, 1873, at 12 M., came up as unfinished business, and after some futile efforts at amendment was carried—ayes 69, nays 42.

BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Buckalew offered the following: Ordered that the first five committees as appointed by the President meet in Philadelphia on the 31 of January to prepare business for the Convention.

Mr. MacVeagh offered an amendment that all the committees be directed to prepare business for the Convention during the recess.

After debate, the amendment was voted down, and Mr. Buckalew's proposition adopted—ayes 55, nays 45.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMITTEE WORK.

All of the important standing committees are in session this afternoon, for the interchange of views and the appointment of such duties as can be performed during the recess.

RAILROAD PASSES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent in passes to the Convention to-day, for the delegates, good during the sessions of the Convention. Some of the members returned the pasteboard, but the majority "pocketed the insult."

GAZETTE.

NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Stock Market Subsiding—Numerous Suits to be Begun by the Erie Railroad—Gould Repudiated by Vanderbilt—Serious Railway Accident—Distillery Seized—Fields' Property Attached—Terrible Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Rough Sea Voyages—The Crew of the Ship Assyria Rescued—Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Caroline.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1872.

THE STOCK EXCITEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon lawyer David Dudley Field attempted, on behalf of Jay Gould, to obtain from S. L. M. Barlow, counsel for the Erie Railway, and of W. R. Traverse himself, a full statement of the connection of Traverse with the arrest and proceedings against Gould. Field did not succeed in effecting his purpose, and says he will bring the matter before the courts. Mr. Traverse, however, announced his readiness to answer any duly verified questions that are propounded.

Watson, of the Erie Railroad, says other suits are to be begun shortly against those who may have been concerned in the frauds upon the company. The arrest of Daniel Drew will be be asked in order to bring about a thorough investigation. Watson intimates that Gould will be re-arrested.

Henry N. Smith said to a reporter that he will endeavor to settle his liabilities by a tender of Northwestern preferred stock for Northwestern common. About two weeks ago he was first approached by representatives of the Erie Railroad, touching Gould's transactions, and he averred that he never took any Erie moneys except as broker for Gould.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Fancher to day granted an order to examine William R. Travers. His testimony is to be used on the motion to vacate the order of arrest against Jay Gould in the suit of the Erie Railway

Judge Fancher to-day granted an attachment against the property of Thomas C. Fields in a suit for $1,000 brought by Michael J. Quigg, being a balance due on a house in One Hundred and Fortieth street.

The Brooklyn (general Term) City Court to-day affirmed judgment in the Westfield suits of Madden Kelly and Landers against the Staten Island Railway Company, which were appealed last September.

Wm. W. Watson, of the firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., has commenced a suit against the President of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company to recover $23,678. An attachment was granted against the property of the President. The action is brought on a second mortgage on real estate in Elizabeth, N. J., which was assigned by Ingersoll to the plaintiff in September, 1871.

The general term of the Supreme Court to-day reversed the judgment in the case of Abraham Greenthal, who was convicted by Judge Bedford's elastic Grand Jury, on the ground that the extension of the term of the jury was illegal.

ROUGH OCEAN PASSAGE.

The steamship Egypt, which arrived yesterday, encountered a heavy gale on the 18th, and the waves, which broke over the deck, poured down into the cabin, setting everything afloat. The water on the saloon deck was over two feet in depth. During the gale the steam funnels and ventilators were swept away, and such was the force of the waves that the pumping apparatus was twisted so as to be practically useless. Two of the boats were smashed, one of them being completely demolished.

The steamship Europa, from Glasgow on the 9th, reports encountering on the 18th a terrific hurricane, with the sea fearfully high, the ship laboring heavily, and shipping large quantities of water. She hove to seventeen hours, with split sails. On the 21st she passed a large steamship bound west, with the loss of her foremast, boats, &c.

The steamship Caroline, Captain Morgan, from Baltimore for Liverpool, October 26th, was found in a sinking condition by the bark Magnus Lagobeter, and the Captain, his wife and twenty-five men were brought to this port.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CAROLINE.

The *Herald* furnishes the following account of the loss of the steamship Caroline. She left Baltimore on October 26th for Queenstown, and encountered a terrific westerly gale on November 4th, the ship scudding before it under all steam, but shipping heavy seas, which broke up the engineer's main stage, leaving in the front of the galley, washing the berths down on the starboard side, and filling the stokehole. At noon the wind veered suddenly to the northward, blowing a hurricane, with a tremendous sea, the ship coming to against her port helm, filling the fore deck with water, which ran down upon the boilers. At 2 P. M. the starboard fires were out, and at 3 the port fire was also extinguished. The donkey engine being unable to work the pumps, all hands were set to work bailing with buckets. The water still gaining, at eleven the crew began to throw the cargo overboard as a last means of keeping the ship afloat. At midnight ten feet of water were in the hold. Pumping, bailing and throwing the cargo overboard continued till the 11th. The leak was still gaining, and the crew complained of exhaustion, and asked the Captain to let them take to the boats. He told them that a small vessel ship was better than an open boat, and they recommenced work. The water gained to five feet in the hold and nine in the engine room. The crew were now leaving the cargo overboard, when the bark Magnus Lagobeter hove in sight, answered her signals of distress, took the crew on board, and brought them to New York.

THE CREW OF THE SHIP ASSYRIA RESCUED.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, having had a remarkably rough passage. She brought with her the captain and

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝@113.

WE HOPE the *Post* will not be miserable over our telegraphic dispatches. They are not charged for at ten cents a line, though the *Post* was befooled.

THE President has completed his message, and for the few days intervening between this and the assembling of Congress, we shall doubtless have all sorts of speculation over it. It seems, however, to be clear, that he speaks kindly of the people in the Southern States, and that he will urge the completion of the work of amnesty. This shows how beneficial the late election will prove to have been to the country at large. President Grant has confessedly very many desirable qualities, that peculiarly fit him for the Presidential office, but the strong charge against him was, that amnesty was not made universal. This obviated, and other good points developed, and there should be no dissatisfaction whatever.

THE intelligence that Mr. Greeley is suffering from nervous prostration will not surprise those who are conversant with his peculiar temperament and his strong family affiliations. That he is insane is not to be believed. He is certainly deserving of sympathy in the severe illness through which he is passing. That month in October, during which he ministered, day and night, at the bedside of a sinking, dying wife, with the pressure of political defeat added to domestic misfortunes, was enough to break down the system of a sympathetic man. Mr. Greeley, let us say, while not suited to the Presidency, in our opinion, is a man of great value to the country. The influence of his trenchant pen, and of his earnest discussions, has been generally good. We sincerely sympathize with him in his sickness and sorrow.

A LOOK at the figures of the New York city election shows that the losses of Democratic votes was not confined to this State. In 1868, Seymour carried the State of New York over Grant by ten thousand majority. This year, Grant has carried the State as against Greeley by over fifty-three thousand, with but a trifling change in the aggregate vote. In the city of New York, Mr. Greeley has 59,578 votes less than was polled for Seymour in 1868. These figures, when closely analyzed, and put in comparison with those of this State, show a remarkably uniform change, and that a large proportion of the loss to Greeley came from the Democracy, while there was no perceptible loss of Republican votes from Grant. So we have an unlooked for evidence of the general fairness of the elections, in this State and elsewhere.

OUR correspondent, "Semper Idem," misreads most remarkably, the communication he professes to criticise. Modifications in the system of voting for candidates for office have been made in several of the States,—notably Illinois, where the cumulative system works admirably. It does not follow, as "Semper Idem" seems to suppose, that because we may be privileged to vote for persons outside of county lines, that, therefore, it will be universally done. What was suggested in the plan he criticises is, that all be privileged to vote for who they may think best suited for office, no matter where in the State he may live. The real objection to the plan is that it is cumbrous and unwieldy. The fact that thirty-seven States follow a certain custom, is not a very potent reason why they always should do it, if a better custom can be found. We will be glad to welcome any real discussion of the subject.

THE celebrations of the ten-centenary of the death of John Knox, is awaking considerable interest among our Presbyterian friends, who, both here and abroad, are giving considerable attention to the memory of the faithful preacher. John Knox was one of those strong, rugged characters, which rarely fail to impress themselves upon the age in which they live. He did more than that. He developed an influence that is yet mightily potent, and promises to be for centuries to come. The rugged character that is still a feature of Scotch Presbyterianism, is the result, it is often thought, of John Knox's unbending integrity to the right. There are those who criticise some of the developments of this ruggedness,—his war against carvings and windows, his rude opposition to architectural ornaments, and to anything that bore the slightest appearance of pride or idolatry. The oft-told story of his fierce grip on the soft arm of shrinking Mary will not soon be forgotten. He made fierce war against everything that seemed in any way opposed to religion, and doubtless proceeded too far often. Yet on the other side was the redeeming feature of his earnest piety. As ready to suffer as to fight, he endured a terrible experience—an almost perpetual martyrdom, in his devotion to his work. His intensity was illustrated in that passionate prayer ascribed to him, "O God, give me Scotland, or I die!" This it was that impelled him to unceasing labor, and that led him to almost superhuman exertions. So he toiled, building up a church strong in its devotion to religious principle, and when he was dead, the influence of his example was yet potent. Such men, though possessed of faults, are deserving of reverence, and it is peculiarly fitting that Presbyterians and even others should unite to do honor to his memory. His intolerance is gone, but the good he did lives.

THE North German *Correspondent* gives, often, a very clear inside view of the plans and policy of the German government. Speaking of the crisis over the project to confer liberal privileges on the people, and the determination of the government to carry forward its plans it says: "The Government itself cannot lose in consequence any portion of the confidence placed in it by the people. What has occurred was performed on a stage to which the eyes of every one were turned, and in the smallest and most remote village the public learned through the press to do justice to the self-denying efforts made from the ministerial bench to bring about a compromise, even though an absolutely satisfactory solution was beyond the reach of possibility. But there was no lack of opportunity throughout the country of ascertaining what insuperable difficulties were opposed to the efforts of the Ministry, and it is the results of a knowledge of them that we had in view when we spoke of the incalculable consequences of the course taken by the House. It will not and cannot be forgotten that the Upper House, made important amendments to a project of law, not to accept but to reject it in the amended form! With what hopes and expectations can the Government and the people look forward to a further development of our legislation, the further ordering of our administrative, social and religious relations when in the very first stage on a road so arduous in itself they find in the *nihilistic* opposition of an entire weighty factor of legislation an obstruction so difficult to overcome. The impediment so difficult to overcome. The impediment so obstruction, fear of encountering the same obstruction, perhaps even in an aggravated form, implying greater injury to the interests of the State, at every new stadium, will necessarily throw its weight into the scale, and it would only be in accordance with the logic of facts if attention were rather directed to the internal nature of this obstacle than to the means of removing it for the moment." Since this was published, the Emperor has signified his purpose to appoint a sufficient number of Peers to render certain the success of the measure when it shall come up again.

STOCK GAMBLING.

The "corner" in Northwestern, brought about chiefly by Jay Gould, the particulars of which are well known, illustrates more perfectly than any occurrence of its kind the true nature of stock gambling. There are two distinct kinds of stock operation, one of which may be regarded as legitimate, and the other illegitimate. Railroad, telegraph, mining or other stocks, represent a value, which, from special causes, may fluctuate, but which, nevertheless, is real and specific, in the same sense a mortgage is. That is, these certificates of stock represent the owner's interest, to that extent, in a certain railroad, and if dividends are declared, will entitle him to a certain pro rata. A person having money to invest may buy these stocks, and it is a perfectly legitimate transaction, as honest as any other; or, a person believing any particular stock has been depressed in price below its real value, and that when the cause of depression is removed, it will resume its proper price, may, with entire propriety, we think, invest on what is called a margin. This consists simply in placing in the hands of a broker a given percentage of the value of the stock, the broker purchasing and holding the stock subject to the orders of his customer. The "margin" is intended to insure the broker against loss. This is equivalent to the purchase of a piece of land, making only partial payment therefor. A person imagines that a given piece of property will advance in value, and proposes to purchase, but has not the means to pay for it. He arranges it by paying a part, and giving a mortgage for the balance. The part payment on the land is equivalent to a broker's margin. The seller of the land takes a mortgage, which is practically a title deed to the property,—the broker holds the purchased stock as security. In the case we are speaking of, the presumption, of course, is that the dealer employs no artificial influence to control the price of stock.

What we term the illegitimate mode of dealing is to use artificial influences to put a fictitious value on stocks, or to improperly depress their value. This is stock gambling, a business followed to a very great extent in Wall street. There are many peculiarities about this business, which it would require a volume to explain. It may be said, however, that all the parties directly concerned in the Northwestern movement are stock gamblers in the very worst sense. Daniel Drew is known as a "bear,"—that is, he usually sells "short,"—that is, agrees to deliver stock at a future day at a less price than it rules at to-day. This is equivalent to a bet that, within the time named, the ruling price will decline. It will be remembered that Drew sold Erie, when, under the management of Dix, immediately after Gould had been ousted from the Presidency, it ruled at sixty-two, at fifty-six, to be delivered within such a time. Before that time came, the price had declined below the figure named—this representing Drew's profit. To save themselves in such transactions, very improper influences must often be brought to bear to affect the price of stocks.

The recent Northwestern is what is called a "bull" movement, that is the price of that particular stock has been artificially advanced beyond its legitimate rate. It has ruled, for a long time past, at from eighty-two to eighty-seven; the preferred stock being quoted at ninety-one now. Yet the figure has advanced to two hundred and thirty,—all of which is purely fictitious. This was brought about by Gould, and those with him, obtaining what is termed a "call" on the entire 80,000 shares of stock issued. This is done by putting up a margin, conditioned on the placing under the control of the operators, a given quantity of stock, for a certain length of time,—it is to be taken within that time at an agreed on rate. By this means, Gould and party controlled the entire issue of stock. At this time, Drew, Smith, and other large operators were "short," that is, had sold the stock, to be delivered at a given time, or at the option of the buyers. Hence they were compelled to pay the difference between their selling price and the actual rate, or make their peace with Gould. The latter course seems to have been generally adopted.

This, and all kindred operations constitute what is called "stock gambling." It is an outrageous business, in that it often disturbs the commerce of the entire country, contracts the money market, and thus inflicts injury on innocent persons. So far as those who deal in speculative stocks is concerned, not much pity need be wasted on them. For it will be borne in mind that speculations are generally confined to stocks of little or no value as an investment. Stocks that command a regular dividend do not often fluctuate very widely. The dividend gives them a fixed value, and they do not vary greatly from it. What are usually called speculative stocks are those which do not yield a dividend, and which, for this reason, are of very uncertain value. Hence, those who have investments in these are, very generally, speculators, who expect to make their money by the fluctuations in the value of the stock. For this reason, not much pity need be wasted on that class of people. The disturbances of business and of general values is one of the evils of this gambling. Another is the bad moral influence exerted. The remedy is plain. If other forms of gambling may be prohibited by law, this may be. We hope that Congress will take up this subject, and prohibit, by severe statutory penalties, this vicious form of gambling. And let the people say, Amen.

SENATOR POMEROY.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, November 20, 1872.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis, November 18, says on the authority of the *Republican's* Washington special: "Senator Pomeroy arrived here to-day, and will remain until the meeting of Congress. He is in very cheerful spirits, and speaks with confidence of his re-election. He says the canvass in his State turned wholly upon the election of Senator, and the war cries of the campaign were "Pomeroy,' and 'Anti Pomeroy'"

Nothing can be more untrue than this statement. The question of Senator had nothing whatever to do with the Presidential canvass; but it had a great deal to do with the nominations in the Republican party for members of the Legislature. Resolutions were adopted in many of the county and district Conventions in direct and stern opposition to his re-election, and requiring pledges from the candidates that they would, if elected, oppose him, so that a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature will go to Topeka pledged to oppose him. So unpopular has he become that the State Committee excluded his name from the list of campaign speakers, although he is a man of talents and speaks well.

More than that: as Mr. Pomeroy is one of the wealthiest men in the State, great care was taken to select men for legislative candidates who were believed to be beyond the reach of a *purchaser;* and we trust that we have succeeded in returning enough of honest men to defeat any money force which may be brought to bear. I am told that Mr. Pomeroy has but about thirty friends in both Houses; and if he is chosen we shall know how it was done. The question has created a deep and intense feeling in the Republican party—I mean the men who voted for Grant, which is sure to grow more and more warm as the time of the election approaches.

To say that the names of Grant and Pomeroy were associated in the late canvass is utterly untrue; and our magnificent majority of 33,000 was rolled up mainly because the party expressly and vehemently repudiated that man. Had those names been associated it would have bothered us to have carried the State at all. J. C.

"Now, John, suppose there's a load of hay on one side of the river, and a jackass on the other, and no bridge, and the river too wide to swim, how can the jackass get to the hay?" "I give it up." "Well, that's just what the other jackass did."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE hundred and forty-six names have so far been invented for the horse distemper.

THE silk weavers on a strike in Paterson, N. J., are very much excited over the arrest by their late employers of two of their number on a charge of conspiracy.

THE St. Louis *Times* wants the question of the removal of the National capital to St. Louis hurried up, in order that the erection of one or two more new department buildings shall not weigh as an argument against the plan.

THREE strongly marked cases of hydrophobia have been developed among the hogs near Front Royal, Va. The swine were bitten by a rabid dog about the middle of September, but showed no signs of the disease until last week, when they suddenly became furious, tearing each other dreadfully. They were immediately killed.

A LETTER from Arizona states that no confidence is felt there in the promises of peace made by Chief Cochise and other Apaches to General Howard; that General Cook has been punishing the marauding Indians who lately murdered Lieutenant Stewart and several settlers, and that if left alone Cook will soon teach the Indians to do what is right.

A NEW danger threatens society. An eminent French chemist announces that many of the new evening silks are covered with picrate of lead, and are therefore liable to a tremendous explosion at any moment. It would be a terrible thing, while waltzing with a lady, to have her suddenly blow up. The beaux prefer to have that operation carried on in the quiet of the boudior, solus with mamma.

THE President is said to have expressed himself in favor of paying female employes of the Government the same wages that are paid to males for doing the same work. No honest and sensible person could well be in favor of anything else. It is about time the discrimination against women workers was everywhere abolished. It is a species of injustice of which American gallantly should be ashamed.

A BALLOON has been constructed at Brunn, in Moravia, on a novel principle of steerage. The balloon has the shape of a cylinder, and is made of silk taffeta, covered with caoutchouc. It contains 87,000 cubic feet of gas, and is propelled by a gas power machine of four horse power, affixed to the fore part of the gondola. The latter has room for several persons. The balloon is supposed to travel twenty miles per hour.

THE business of slaughtering and packing hogs has progressed very slowly thus far this year. In fact it can hardly be said that the pork-packing season has yet commenced. About 50,000 hogs have been packed in Chicago. Very little, however, has been done in Cincinnati or St. Louis. The fact that prices have ruled higher this fall in Chicago than elsewhere probably accounts for the greater activity among the packers of that city.

A TEXAS company is putting up fresh green turtle in hermetically sealed cans. They catch their turtles, put them in pens like cattle, feed them, and when ready, slaughter them like hogs, and put them in cans for market. They are selling these cans of green turtle in the hotels, the restaurants, on steam boats and to private families, and this will, doubtless, be ranked soon with the growing and paying industries of the Gulf coast.

IN Paris electricity has been resorted to in order to break in a couple of zebras and a kiang, which would never before submit to bit or rein. By means of a bit composed of brass wire, and communicating with an electric pile these capricious animals are driven about the Jardin d'Acclimatation. Directly they misbehave they receive a dose of the voltaic current, which reduces them to obedience. The inventor of this system is already able to drive tandem.

THE newspaper is just as necessary to fit a man for his position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefoot boy, rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life, if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child that is eager for newspapers. He will make the man of mark in after life if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal, it is a rule that never fails. Give the children newspapers.

ABOUT four weeks ago a Mr. Cheeny, of Medfield, Me., about 58 years of age, broke one of his legs in two places. A surgeon was summoned and at once found the bones had set. He made the necessary appliances, and on a second visit, to his surprise, found that his patient had suffered no pain and was very comfortable. He continued without pain and without the need of surgical aid until the present week, when all bandages were removed, and he is out on crutches.

A NOVEL turkey hunt took place at Sherman, Chatauqua county, N. Y., recently. A turkey was tied to a stake, the hunters arranged in a circle around and at some distance from the stake, blindfolded and bidden to "go." The fellow who first got hold of the turkey, had him. The amount of tumbling, bumping against each other and sprawling upon the ground done by the hunters before one of their number reached the turkey, afforded no end of amusement to the spectators.

IT MAY amuse tobacco smokers to know whence comes the name of the source of their pleasure. In some parts of Spain an orchard or fruit garden is called a "cigarral," from the noise of the "cigarra," or field cricket. When tobacco found its way into Spain, it was cultivated in these gardens, made into rolls, and employed in the delicious shade, which presents, after all, the pleasantest place in which to smoke. Hence the name cigarro or cigarito for a small and dainty roll—"cigarron" for a large one, or for a huge field cricket.

AT a recent New York wedding, the cake is described as having been a marvel of confectionery art. The cake weighed over sixty pounds, and with its frosted work ornaments, stood upwards of four feet high. Immediately above the cake was a miniature marriage temple, in which a miniature bride and groom were undergoing the ceremony, the roof of which was supported by mermaids, from whose tiny mouths jets of fine spun glass poured. Above was an alcove of cupids, with more fountains, the whole being crowned by filagree work and frosted flowers, with which the entire structure was decorated.

AN examination of the text of the new treaty of commerce between France and England shows that France has returned to the old system of protection. According to the free trade theory the operations of the treaty will tend to exclude the products of French art and industry from foreign markets, and will retard the process of national recovery from the losses of the last war. The schedules of the treaty are also very complex. Considerable duty is imposed upon American cotton. But the treaty still remains to be modified by the commissioners, who were to meet in Paris on the 15th of November to determine the scale of compensation duties, and also by the commercial treaties yet to be effected between France and other foreign nations.

AT one of the Philadelphia engine-houses, a few days ago, a cat resident therein carried her three kittens to and depositing them snugly in the fire-box of an engine, went to sleep there herself. Presently an alarm of fire came, the fire-box was shut, the steamer was hurried down town, a fire was kindled, the pine knots were blazing and crackling, and the steam began to rise, when—thump, thump, thump. Three several times the engineer heard a body strike against the door of the fire-box, and speedily he opened the same, when out darted Tabby, considerably singed, but not dangerously burned. How she made her way back to the engine-house is one of those mysteries which no fellow can find out, but when the members returned, they found her there, bewailing the sudden loss of her kittens.

A Business-Like Enoch Arden.

They have had an Enoch Arden in Oshkosh. This person was detained by circumstances beyond his control from his wife. She, looking upon him as satisfactorily dead, married another man and lived with him happily for some years. Mr. Oshkosh Enoch, not being a "Mari Sage," inconveniently returned, and, looking through the window of his wife's new home, saw himself in a position exactly similar to the original Enoch. But being a practical Western man, he promptly walked into the comfortable front parlor and kicked the superfluous husband into the street. Then, directing his wife to select his own particular olive branches from the plentiful stock on hand, with the view of sending the others to their lawful progenitor, he seated himself in the most comfortable chair in the house and demanded supper. This is hardly so fitting a story for poetic treatment as the other, but it is much more natural. No rolling on the lawn here, and going away to expire in a garret. No stifling of feelings in this case, and nobly suffering in silence. On the contrary, here is determination under discouragement and perseverance under misfortune. In fact, it was a sensible and business-like proceeding throughout, and we have a very strong belief that the original Enoch wanted to act in the same way, but was afraid to do so.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor. oct4

PERSONAL.

THE Pope will shortly hold a conclave, when several new bishops will be named.

SPURGEON says he is not coming to this country until after the day of judgment. We shall be past conviction then, he should remember.

AUGUSTUS DE RAMSEY, the Leir of an English duke, having run up a hotel bill in Detroit, is now looking for a situation as fireman on a steam tug.

THE father of Mrs. Grant, who is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, is in declining health, and is no longer able to take his usual walks out of doors.

IT is now certain that David Livingstone will be no longer left to the fates. The success of the American has stimulated the enterprise of savans all over Europe.

SOME of the most celebrated members of the French Academy are aged as follows: Guizot, 85; Thiers, 75; Remusat, 75; Saint Marc Girardin, 71; Victor Hugo, 70; Dupanloup, 70; Legouve, 65.

AT the recent examination for admission to the singing classes of the Conservatory of Paris, fifty-four young men and ninety-seven young women appeared. Of these only eleven of the former and sixteen of the latter were accepted.

MR. JOSIAH MASON, of Birmingham, has received an offer of knighthood from Her Majesty as a reward for his munificence in the causes of charity and education. Mr. Mason founded the Erdington Orphanage and the Birmingham Science College.

THE Rev. Edward Forces, English chaplain at Paris, has had the degrees of B.A. and D.D. conferred on him by Trinity College, Dublin, as a recognition of his services to the Church of England during the Communist rebellion and the German siege of Paris.

EBERHARD FRIEDRICH WALCHER, the great master builder of pipe organs, died at Ludwigsburgh, in Wirtemberg, recently. Among other celebrated organs built by him was that at Boston. The German papers pay the highest tribute to his memory in speaking of his personal worth, as "That good man."

WHILE Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, is visiting in England, the King, her husband, is enjoying himself incognito in Paris. The ex-King and Queen of Naples will also be the guests of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain in the French capital. Royalty has abundant leisure in Europe now-a-days.

MME. MATILDA HERON announces through the San Francisco press that she has decided to take a few young lady pupils in reading and dramatic literature during her stay in that city. The lady "would be pleased to be the humble medium through which might be inaugurated charming drawing room entertainments among the elite families of the city."

THE Shan of Persia will arrive in Europe next spring. He will first visit the Russian Court at St. Petersburg, from thence pass on to Berlin, after which he will proceed to London. He will pay a visit to France also, and will go to Vienna at the time of the Universal Exhibition there. The Emperor of Austria has invited him to be present, and a special envoy will start from Vienna to Teheran shortly, bearing the official invitation.

THE Chester (S. C.) *Reporter* says: A friend of ours a few days ago employed a colored woman to pick cotton, agreeing to pay her fifty cents per hundred. He casually asked her how much she could pick in a day. She replied something over three hundred pounds. He told her to go ahead, and he would pay her one dollar per pound for every pound over three hundred that she would pick. On weighing the result of the day's labor she had 731 pounds. The one day's work cost him $12.50.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., F.R.S., of Claremont, Devon, England, died on Friday, the 22d instant, in the eightieth year of his age. John Bowring was descended from a very distinguished family. He was a son of the late Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbear, near Exeter, who died April 4, 1865. His mother was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. T. Lane, of St. Ives, Cornwall, who was descended from the famous lawyer, Sir John Maynard, and through him from William of Wykeham, the munificent founder of the two Colleges of St. Mary, at Winchester, and New Castle, at Oxford.

SIR FREDERICK HENRY VANE brings suit against his nephew, Sir Henry Ralph Vane, to recover the family estate, on the ground that Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, brother of the plaintiff and father of the defendant, was illegitimate, having had the misfortune to be born a few weeks prior to the marriage of his father and mother, in 1797. Fraud is alleged in altering parish records, so that the plaintiff was deceived into the belief that his eldest brother was legitimate. An extensive display of cupboard skeletons is anticipated. The plaintiff has been forty years an officer in the Twelfth Lancers. The annual rentals of the Vane estates are stated to exceed fifty thousand dollars, so the lawyers will have something to work for.

The Window-Pane Spectre Faces Surpassed—A Curious Story About a Wash Bowl.

There is a little indefiniteness in the following story, but if the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, which tells it, means to imply that the picture described was not in the bottom of the bowl before Mr. Ball, "of unquestionable veracity," washed his hands in it, preparatory to going to breakfast, then those "spectre faces on the window panes" of numerous houses in Ohio and elsewhere may as well fade away immediately, as no longer unsurpassed phenomena. The story as the *Sun* tells it, runs thus: "Among the articles shown at the Opelika Fair is a common wash bowl that has been in use for ten years. On the bottom is engraved the likeness of a woman sitting in a chair, her face turned toward a dog, who is wistfully gazing at her. Around are trees, rushes, &c., and in the back ground are angels hovering—all distinct. The story is this: Mr. Ball, of Cossa county, Alabama, on the morning of February 28, 1868, came from his blacksmith shop and washed his hands in the bowl and went to breakfast. His daughter went to the bowl, saw the scenery, threw the water out, but the picture and scenery remained, and does now, as bright as when first seen in 1868. Mr. Ball is said to be of unquestionable veracity."

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. We would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S
SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
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IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jordan Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

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Bonnet Velvets, Velveteens and Plushes, Ribbons and Flowers, Plumes and Flowers, Hats—new styles, Men and Boys' Hats.
Hoods and Scarfs, Men's Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Neck Ties, Men's Neck Ties.

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RETAIL
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For Ladies we have an Unsurpassed Assortment of Silk Taffeta, Cloth and Berlin Gloves, 1, 2, and 3 Buttons.
Also, with Gauntlets, Lined Doe Skin and Calf Gloves, Round, Square and Grecian Calf Gauntlets in Black and Colors.
Fur Top Leather Gloves.
For Misses and Children, Cloth and Berlin Gloves in D. K. Colors.
White, Scarlet and Blue Cloth and Berlin Gauntlets.
Knit Wool Mittens and Infantees.
Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets of every description.
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For Top Leather Gloves.
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Also, a Complete Assortment of Alexander, the Genuine Harris Seamless and other makes of Kid Gloves for Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Wear. All of which we are Selling at Lowest Prices.
no21

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Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE
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Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets,
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STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
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SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 MARKET ST.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
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JUST OPENED,
AT
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New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
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Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
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A complete new stock of Ladies' and Children's Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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Just received a splendid stock of
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COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

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South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
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BARGAINS IN
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At 25c, Heavy Mohair Poplins.
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Black and Colored Silks!
VERY CHEAP.

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Blue Waterproof Cassimeres.
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All of the Famous Clan Tartans, at
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COMFORTABLES, of our own make;
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FURS, Children's and Ladies';
FURS, very low;
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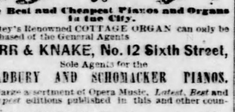
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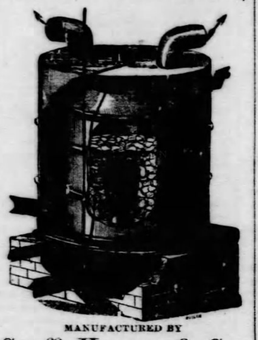
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 26, 1872.

There is but little that is new or interesting in local money matters. The situation, how ver, continues to improve, and will no doubt ere long reach a state of ease. The banks, although still pretty well assailed by applications for loans, in but few instances complain of being uncomfortably off for funds, and in many instances are on the qui vive for something good to take in the way of clean paper that will stand shearing at all corners. The outlook shows, so far as several judgment goes, that there will be but little if any more pressure until the spring opens up, and then, if the determination which now seems so prevalent, continues to exist that a tight rein is to be held upon the steeds of improvement, development, and anything like expansion, there will be no increase in the demand for loans. In January the German Government has maturing obligations to the amount of ninety millions of dollars in gold, which will be paid. A large portion of this money, it is thought, will be invested in American securities. As a practical evidence of this, some of the most prominent of the German bankers in this country are lending, or offering to lend, bills of exchange on marketable products, such as lard, tallow, bacon, etc., as collateral securities. This will have the effect of adding to the easing-up of financial matters, and, besides, a generous action on the part of the Government in passing laws to check up the excessive importation now going on, with the repeal of the obnoxious features in the National Bank Acts, and a further provision so as to keep up the circulating medium to an adequate point, which it is expected will be done, will make the financial situation about as comfortable as it could be desired.

Local taxation is getting to be very much complained of, and instead of growing less, as was promised it would be the case some years ago, is becoming more and more onerous. The new water works, although incurring a large expenditure, is looked upon as a necessity; but such will be urged to many other things that are being daily sprung upon the people to exhaust their earnings, so that the few who live and make money by *arrangement* may be enabled to fill their pockets and increase their domain. What is now wanted is the movement to saddle the tax payers of the community in laying out a park, beautifying, decorating and making expensive roads, drives, &c. Parks are not a necessity. What the brotherly classes, or those who pay the major portion of the taxes, need, is convenient, well ventilated, comfortable dwellings, clean streets, pure water and low rates of fare on the railways leading from the city. The Massachusetts law, for instance, which prohibits the companies in that State from charging over three dollars a mile per year to quarterly passengers, free bridges, and more of them—these things should be the public should have, and what it is our attention to call the public thought to.

In real estate and local securities transactions colonel Bigley

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 68, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	112⅝
U. S. 6s—1881	115¼
" " (coupons)	116⅛
5-20— 1865	112⅝
5-20— 1864	112⅝
" 1865	112⅜
" 1865 new	115¼
" 1867	115⅝
" 1868 (coupons)	115⅛
10-40s	108¼
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	113¼
RAILROADS.	
New York Central	94⅛
Erie	51⅝
Michigan Southern	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¼
Rock Island	109⅝
North Western, Common	90
Preferred	89
Western Union Telegraph	77⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Union Pacific	36½
Toledo & Wabash	68
Fort Wayne	92
Adams Express	92
American Express	69½
United States Express	77⅜
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	83½
Marion	114⅛

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56½
Reading R. R	58½
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¼
Lehigh Navigation	59
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93½
Central Transportation	46¾

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

The Northwestern corner culminated this afternoon, when the stock declined, and was offered at 100, with 85¼ bid, with the possible exception of 200 shares reported yesterday at 180 and 185. It is probable every transaction above 155 has been a bona fide. All the settlements possible to make have been made privately. It is believed the clique has taken in cash between three and one-half and five millions dollars, and that one or two millions of differences remain to be adjusted by the courts, where the corner will, with the Erie suit against Gould, hereafter divide attention with the Erie ring suits. Money was active and stringent during the forenoon at 1-32 to 1-16 per day; closed easy at 5@6 per cent. per annum. Sterling quiet, 108¾ for long and 110@110¼ for short sight. Gold was dull and steady through the day at 112⅞@113; closing at 112⅝@113. Loans 1-32 to flat for borrowing, and 2@3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $17,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $167,000. The Treasury sells one million dollars gold to-morrow, Thursday being a holiday. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds dull and steady. The stock market has been irregular; opened weak and fell ¼@1¼ per cent. before the first call, with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern preferred and Ohios leading the decline. The market subsequently recovered ¼@1 per cent., notably in New York Central and Wabash. After the first board prices were again weak, and so continued until about three o'clock, when the lowest figures of the day were made, Pacific Mail selling at 87¾, Lake Shore at 91¾, St. Joseph at 32, Northwestern preferred at 89, Erie at 51¾, Ohios at 46¾, Rock Island at 109¼, Western Union at 77¾, Wabash at 37¾. C. C. & I. C. at 32½, and Union Pacific at 37¾. After three o'clock it was announced that all Northwestern settlements were made, and the market quietly advanced ¼@1¾ per cent., Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island and Union Pacific being the leaders. There was a slight reaction from the last advance, under realizing to realize profits, but the market closed steady; 90 was bid for Northwestern common. The clique now own all this stock, which is thought to stand them in at 60@70. They also are said to have a holding a controlling interest in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Ohio & Mississippi. The short interest in the market is smaller than for years.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s, 1881, 116½; 5-20s of '62, 112⅞; do '64, 112⅝; do '65, 112⅜; do new, 113⅛; do '67, 113⅝; do '68, 113¼; 10-40s, 109⅛; 10-40s, 108¼; currency sixes, 113¼.

BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 73¼; Virginia, new, 52; do old, 47; North Carolina, old, 35½; do new, 21¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cumberland coal, 19½; Western Union Telegraph Company 77⅜; quicksilver, 43; Adams Express Co. 92; Wells, Fargo & Co. 83½; United States Express 77⅜; Pacific Mail 86; New York Central, 94¼; Erie, 51¾; Reading, 114¼; Michigan Central, 109½; Lake Shore, 91¾; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 86¼; Chicago & Rock Island 109⅝; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Northwestern, 89; do preferred 87¾; Wabash 38; Rock Island 109⅝; St. Paul 52¼; do preferred 74¼; Wabash 38; Fort Wayne 92; Chicago & Alton 108; Ohio & Mississippi 44¾; Ohio & Southern, 20; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 86¼; Michigan Southern, 92; Illinois Central, 127; Union Pacific 36; Central Pacific 100; Hartford & Erie 17¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 26, 1872.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2@2,50 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cts per gallon.

BEANS—$2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In firm, and as the supply is light, prices are tending upward; we now quote at $8,50@9 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, and we can report regular sales of prime to choice at 30@35c; low grades, 20@25c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 23½@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $3,00@3,50.

CIDER—Is quiet and unchanged; $5,50@6,50 per bbl, according to quality.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, 16¾@17; there is little or no inquiry for low grade Cheese. Ohio Sweitzer, 15¾@16½.

CRACKERS—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$4 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues very meagre, while prices are nominally unchanged; Apples, 4@6 cts; Peaches, prime halves, 7@8 cts; Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—The arrivals are increasing, but there is no accumulation, and prices are maintained; fresh, 32; limed, 25@30.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to be additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—The market is reported steady, with a good local trade—the feeling is firmer, in consequence of a current advance in freights, but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote at $7,50@8 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8,25@8,50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $4,25@5,50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and the market presents but little that is really new or important. There is some little inquiry for Wheat, and the sales here is small; prices are unchanged; $1,60@1,65 for red; $1,70@1,75 for amber; and $1,80@1,85 for white. Our dispatches of yesterday, both from Chicago and New York, reported Wheat du ljand lower. There is but little inquiry for Oats, and the market is dull, though prices are unchanged, ranging from 38@40 cts for mixed to white. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged—sales reported at 53@57 cts. New Ear Corn, 48@50. Rye is nominal at 80 cts. Barley ranges all the way from 75@90 cts, according to quality, and dull.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet and no material improvement need be looked for until money matters commence to work easier. Sugars continue dull and weak in the east, but in the event of anything like an average demand, a firmer market is anticipated. Coffees are firmer under the influence of recent advices from Rio, to which reference was made in our last report, and a higher range of prices, especially for the finer grades, is anticipated. Carolina Rice is higher and New Orleans Molasses are also advancing; in a word, almost everything in the grocery line is appreciating in value, notwithstanding the demand has been very much restricted for time past, by the horse disease and a tight money market combined.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12¼; Molasses Sugars, 9¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24.

RICE—Carolina, 8¼@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Is in steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; we continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $28@32 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales 2 @39 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS—$2,75@3 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50@60 cts per pair; dressed, 12@14; dressed Turkeys, 16@17.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, on track, at 70 in bulk; 73@75 cts sacked, and 78@80 cts for small lots in store. Sweets scarce and higher; we now quote at $4@5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11½; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Dried Beef, 13 c. Lard, in kegs, 16½; half bbls, 16½; pails, 17c. Mess Pork, $15,50; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,95 per bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged; 93@95 cts. per gallon.

WOOL—The market has been quite active during the past week, and we hear of large purchases having been made in the adjoining counties. At the date of the Boston fire it was supposed that two-thirds of the present year's clip in this State was in the hands of growers; since that prices have advanced five cents per lb., choice clip having risen from 55 to 60 cts. We think from all that we can learn, that the present is a good time for growers to sell, as it does not seem probable that the recent advance will be sustained much longer than the close of this year. There are two views to be taken of the Boston conflagration; on the one hand, the amount of Wool and Woolens destroyed very naturally tended to appreciate prices; while on the other hand, the losses sustained by manufacturers and commission houses create a disability and weakens the purchasing power. We hear already that much caution is exercised by eastern commission houses in giving credit to any buyers that have been suffered by the fire. The imports of foreign Wool will be large within the next few months, as the advanced prices will naturally tend to stimulate importations, and it is expected that it will commence to arrive here by January next; hence, as we have already intimated, growers have now a chance to realize the advance, and the probability is that prices will not go much, if any, higher. We quote as follows:

Fair Fleece	50@55 cts per lb.
Choice Clip	55@60 " "
Unwashed	30@40 " "

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	16	Isabella Furnace, o	14
Wilson G & Co, o	2	Watson Bros, o	2
Shoenberger & Co, o	13	Nimick & Co, b	5
Total			52

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter, m	1	J. Reamer, m	10
Byers McC & Co, o	1	Paul Jones & Co, o	1
Nimick & Co, m	1	Jas. Wood & Son, m	10
Total			24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight D & Co, m	4	Wm. Clark & Co, m	1
Carnagie K & Co, m	4		
Total			9

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer, m			2

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Edward Samuel in his circular, under date of 26th, says: The market for all grades of American Pig Iron has been excessively quiet for the past week, and the quotations are purely nominal, as sales are reported at quite different figures. Old rails and scrap iron are dull and almost impossible to sell. In Merchant Bar, although the eastern base is 4¼ cents per lb, yet some mills that are not full of orders are offering to sell at still lower figures. The general market may be quoted weak.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace		$0 00	51 00
" No. 2 " "		0 00	49 00
" No. 3 Forge " "		42 50	43 50
" No. 4 White and Mottled "		37 00	38 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment),		47 50	49 00

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Business has been checked to-day on account of unfavorable weather, but a fair amount of goods has been distributed by first hands, and jobbers are busy filling orders. The market for cotton goods is strong and unchanged, with a good consumptive inquiry for brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings. The *Daily Bulletin* says Canton and woolen flannels continue scarce in first hands. Woolens are rather less active, although there is a fair demand for cassimeres and beavers. Blankets are firm at an advance. Foreign goods are in moderate request, and prices rule steady for all staple goods.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; western red $1,65@1,81; white $2,00. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow 66c. Oats active; white 47@48c. Barley a demand good; western 95c@$1,00; Canada $1,15@1,20. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $15,50@15,87½. Whisky 93c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 26, 1872.

The crude market continues dull, weak and unsettled. Parker is quoted nominally at $4,10, but a dispatch from a buyer stated that it was offering freely, and that he thought a plump offer of the even $4 would buy it, and it may be inferred from this that $4 is nearer the market than $4,10. Refined is quiet and unchanged; it is still held at 27, delivered in Philadelphia, but for the present, there are no buyers. On the cars here, 23¼@23½ are regarded as nominal quotations—there is no demand.

Oil Barrels are scarce and held firmly, but there is no change to make in quotations—$2,15 for city and $2,10 for country.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W, acct T. P. Miller	223
Aladdin O W, acct. J. Clark	157
Sterling O W, acct. Central Ref Co	463
Riverside O W, acct. Central Ref Co	308
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M	232
Total	1483

Boston Wool Market.

We clip the following from the *Shipping List* of Saturday, Nov. 23d: The market continues active, irregular and rather excited, the advance noticed in our last weekly report having been fully sustained, and the demand for Wool is such that higher prices are certain to rule for some time. We consider the advance in fleeces, since the fire, full 10c per lb; on pulled Wool full 10c, and for some few desirable lots, very much wanted by manufacturers, an advance of 15@20c per lb has been realized. Tub washed is full 10c higher; Cape 5@7 per lb higher; Australian and New Zealand 8@10c higher, and in some instances even a more marked advance, sales of this description having been made as high as 65@70c for which not over 53@57c could be obtained before the fire.

By reference to the sales below, it will be seen that super pulled Wool is fast approaching the extreme prices current in March last, one small lot having been taken as high as 90c, other lots at 85@85c, a large lot at 77½c, and about 100,000 lbs at 70@75c per lb. This Wool was bought before the fire at 60@65c per lb, so that the advance on super of 10c per lb has been established by large transactions.

The receipts of the week—some 600,000 lbs domestic and 700,000 lbs foreign—have given us some material to work upon. We have also drawn largely from other markets—Hartford, New York and Philadelphia—so that the business of the week looks up quite a large figure. It is not to be supposed that holders of Wool in New York and Philadelphia looked upon the numerous buyers from this city, who have visited those markets, during the past two weeks, with any feeling of suspicion. After the loss of such a vast amount of property, it is certainly the wisest policy to move cautiously, but purchasers have been scarcely prepared for the reception in many instances received. Some were not willing to pay more than 5 per cent. per annum for money, notwithstanding they represented many of the best and soundest houses in the country. Holders of Wool have the right to sell to whom they please, but no one can meet such a disaster calmly, fall back on other resources, and in twenty-four hours be prepared for business, are not of the stamp who refuse to meet their obligations when due, even if it is cash on delivery.

Our manufacturers want Wool and have abundant means to pay for it. Goods are now selling at remunerative prices, and the mills in all directions are starting up their machinery and preparing to work to their fullest capacity. Supplies from the interior should be forwarded as fast as possible, as all Wool received here during the next three months will readily command the highest current rates. We have no doubt that the clips in Ohio and Pennsylvania have already been secured for this market, and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. As high as 72½@75c per lb has been paid for choice Ohio fleeces, and these prices are likely to be maintained. One of our largest mills have secured some 2,000,000 lbs, suitable grades in markets abroad, principally combing and delaine fleeces, and others have forwarded large orders that will be filled if supplies cannot be obtained at home.

The advance has been almost exclusively confined to clothing, combing and delaine Wool. The stock of carpet Wool and carpets was destroyed by the recent fire was comparatively small, and on carpet Wools no advance has yet been realised although this description meets with more inquiry and has been sold to some extent at full previous prices.

Considerable of the Australian Wool, supposed last week totally lost, has already been secured from the ruins, not very badly damaged. This, however, is an exception, about all the Wool in the range of the fire, as far as ascertained, proves to be almost worthless.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 26—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 91½; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 87½; Erie 41½. Linseed oil 42s. Turpentine 43s@43s 6d.

FRANKFORT, November 26.—5-20s of '62, 96¼. PARIS, November 26.—Rentes 52f 62c.

ANTWERP, November 26.—Petroleum refined 55f.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅞@10d; Orleans 10⅛@10⅝d; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. California club wheat 13s 5d@13s 6d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s. Lard 38s 9d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 33s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Turpentine 41s@41s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 75,000 quarters; American 50,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the past three days 8,000 quarters; American 5,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 26.—Cattle: receipts today, including 67 cars to arrive, 1,173, making the total for the week thus far 2,550, or 150 cars, against 1,250 last week; the market is without any life, and there are not sufficient sales to give tone to the market; buyers and sellers are standing apart. This being Thanksgiving week, and poultry and game being abundant, there is not the usual demand for beef; the feature in market being also off, buyers do not care to hold purchases over the holidays to effect sales, and owners would be compelled to submit to a decline of 50c; sales to-day of 80 Illinois steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at $6,00@6,50; 20 Michigan, 1,250 lbs, at $4,50; 12 Ohio cows and heifers, 118, at $3,90. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 800, making the supply for week thus far 2,800, against 1,000 last week. The market is not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to day 5,500, making a total for the week of 106,000, against 13,300 same time last week; the market was dull at 10 to 15c per cwt. off last week's closing prices. The railways have now plenty of freight cars and the accumulation of stock during the snow blockade is being gradually worked off. There is still a large number of medium hogs in the pens, which are unsalable and a dead expense to their owners. Light hogs for the New York market and heavy hogs far the Boston trade find ready purchasers; sales 4,320 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 300, at $4,15@4,30; 1,200 Ohio hogs, 240 to 280, at $4,25.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton in light demand and closing easier; middling upland 19¼c; sales of futures 11,600 bales; November 18 5-16@18 7-16c; December 18¾@18¾c; January 18¾@18 7-16c; February 18 15-16@19c; March 19@19¼c; April 19¼c; May 19 11-16@19¾c. Flour less active, superfine western and State $5,90@6,30; common to good $7,00@8,65; good to choice $7,10@7,85. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 93c. Alcohol firmer at 48c. Wheat dull and lower; scarcity of freight room checks the export demand; winter red western $1,65; amber western $1,70@$1,75. Rye, barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active; steamer western mixed 62¼@63c; sail do 63@63½c. Oats firm; old western mixed 51@54½c; new 48@52c. Eggs firm; western 34@36c. Hay quiet; shipping at $1,10. Sugars firm; fair to good refining 9⅜@10c; Cuba 9¼@10c. Rice firm at 7¼@8¼c. Petroleum crude 14c; refined 27@27½c. Pork $16. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, first half December 5¼c; middles lower; western long and short clear January 7 7-16c; short clear January and February 7¼c. Lard weak. No. 1 to prime steam 8¼@8⅝c; kettle 8¾c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet at 11@15c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 $1,17 @1,19; rejected 87@89c. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 31⅝@31¾c; rejected 30c. Oats firm; No 2 23@24c; rejected 22@23c. Rye firm; No 2 56c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2 63c. Pork steady at $13,00@13,25. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7¼c for spot. Green hams 7@7½c; other green meats quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged; new shoulders from fifteen to twenty-five days o'd 4c; short rib middles 6c. Whisky quiet and weak at 88½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½@19c. Flour firm, and in fair demand; $7,25@7,50. Wheat firm, and in fair demand; $1,50@1,55. Rye: demand light, and holders firm; 68@70c. Corn firm; old 42@43c. Groceries quiet, but firm. Mess pork quiet; $12,62½@12,75. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard dull and nominal; steam 7½c; kettle 7¾c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 9½c. Green meats dull; shoulders 3⅜@3½c; hams 6¾@8¼c. Hogs dull and declined; $3,80@4,00. Whisky steady; 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm: No. 3 spring, $1,05; No. 2 held at $1,17. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 30½c. Oats, demand light, but holders firm; No. 2, 23@23½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 57@58c. Whiskey steady, at 90c. Mess pork, $13,00. Dry salt meats steady; long and short clear middles, 6¾c; shoulders, 4¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6¾c; clear sides, 9½c. Lard unchanged. Hogs active, at $3,85@$4,05. Cattle firm, at $5,00@$6,00 for fair to extra.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,18. Oats, steady; No. 2, 26c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Rye, lower; No. 1, 61c. Barley firm, and in fair demand; fall No. 2, 71c. Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand; amber Michigan, $1,47@1,47¾; new red, $1,39. Corn quiet; low mixed, 38¾c. Oats dull; No. 1, 36c.; No. 2, 31c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Corn weak; mixed 59c; yellow 60c; white 61c. Hay dull and lower; prime $25; choice $28. Pork dull; nominal; $14. Cotton active; sales 12,000 bales; good ordinary 17¼c; low middlings 18¼c; middlings 19½c; middlings Orleans 19¼c; receipts 11,270; exports to Havre 3,936; Liverpool 2,490; coastwise 11; stock 138,520.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 26.—Wheat firmer and held higher; No. 1 winter $1,58; No. 2 do $1,48 asked, $1,47 offered. Corn firmer; new ear on track 39c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 26.—Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan $1,70; white state $1,85. Barley dull; very quiet at $1,05@1,07.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Nov. 26.—26 bbls wine, Speck & M; 62 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 1 car hay, Jas Graham; 1 do do, McHenry & H; 1 do do, Keil & R; 16 bbls flour, Atwell & L; 39 sks rags, McCullough & S; 111 hides, Sas Cailery & Co; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; 11 bgs low flour, Jno Renshaw; 19 bgs clover seed, Scobta R & Co; 29 bbls, 100 sks flour, J & A Dietz; 100 bbls flour, Feason & J; 25 bbls eggs, S Marvin & Co; 1 car iron, J Fletcher; 100 bbls flower owners; 27 cases tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 48 pkgs pickels, Arbuckles & Co; 20 pkgs liquor, Milligan & Co; 16 do whisky, Getty & Co; 12 pkgs brandy, James Morrison; 8 bbls peas, W Cooper; 40 tres hams, J H Parker, 20 bbls spirits, Auerbach & W; 5 cases wire, Adler R & Co; 40 bbls eggs, J A Graff & Co; 50 palls tobacco, Haworth & D; 32 bbls pickle, s Dilworth Bros; 30 do do, Reymer Bros; 25 cases gin, Marshall Bros & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J K Lanahan; 10 do brandy, 5 do gin, Casey F & Co; 2 bbls honey, C O Perrine; 16 pkgs pickels, J H Lippincott; 1 car wheat, J Herron; 2 bbls molasses, Schmertz & Co; 25 bbls h wines, R C Lyon; 100 bbls oil, Barton & McK; 25 bbls h wines, Miller F & Co; 100 do flour, A Kirkpatrick; 1 car m feed, Dorrington & Bro, 190 bbls cranberries, Heard & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Hampton & W; 100 bbls flour, J S Dilworth $ Co; 257 sks s ore, J E Schwartz; 50 tres hams, 50 do lard, E H Myers & Co; 3 cars las, M F Hemin; 1 do do, Laing & McK; 300 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 200 do do, Watt L & Co; 200 pgs lead, Dithridge & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATICS, Nov. 26.—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 1 bbl butter, 2 do eggs, S Moon; 1 car furniture, D W Huntsman & Co; 5 cks cider, J S Clark & Co; 1 car s pipe, Jas Reno; 5 cars cooperage, Henry Cordier; 1 car hay, McFarland & Johnston; 20 bbls flour, James Stedeford; 26 hides, A Holstein; 1 car feed, Geo Stewart; 1 car potatoes, C Albricht; 1 do do, Jno Hamilton; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 10 doz brooms, G F Comley; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 70 sks potatoes, W H Speaker.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 26.—1 car oil bbls, Duncan & T; 1 car lime, M A Hamilton; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 10 rolls leather, G N Hoffstot; 2 bbls clay, A Bradley; 5 bbls hams, Dalzell & T; 16 bales rags, C F Markle & Son; 135 bbls apples, Adams W & F; 1 car coal, Graham & Co; 5 bbls apples, Jas Aul; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & C; 3 cars oil bbls, B D Moore; 3 do do, C A Wormcastle, 86 p bbls, Lewis O & F; 4 pkgs butter, 2 cases, P Duff & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 26.—4,000 ft lumber, J Dunn; 26 sks potatoes, J Gallagher; 25 baskets apples, W B Newell; 18 bbles, Selbert & B; 18 sks potatoes, Kauffman O & C; 2 cars oil bbls, Lewis O & F; 4 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, P Lutz & Co; 25 bbls oil cake, Wood & Co; 50 do do, Shipton & M; 50 do do, W France; 25 do do, Johnston & C; 52 do do, Luebbe Bro; 10 rolls leather, G Kahn; 5 do do, G H Anderson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOCIS R. R. Nov. 26.—lot s iron, Jos Hill & Co; 2 bxs mdse, 1 bbls apples, 1 firkins butter, N H Beal; 3 bxs h ware, Moorhead A & Co; 1 kg butter, Woodworth & I; 1 h mdse, E Beal; 1 bbl candles, 1 do hogs, P Duff & Son; 1 car corn, Loh & C; 261 sks malt, J Musser; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 169 sks barley, R Dickey & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged at this point, with three feet four inches in the channel. There was quite a snow storm early in the day, and if the snow should be taken off suddenly with rain, it would no doubt have some influence on the river; however, the wind had got back to the west in the evening—considered at this season of the year a good omen for cold weather.

No arrivals from below since the date of our last report, and the Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling, is the only boat due. The Anna is on route from Cincinnati, but it is not likely that she will get through if she has anything like a trip.

The following named boats will depart as soon as there is sufficient water, and we are in hopes that they will not have to wait much longer: Junia'a, for Cincinnati; Messenger, for St. Louis and the Bellevernon for Nashville.

—The Ella Hughes was paid $200 for helping the Robert Mitchell off Grand Chair. She accompanied her with a load to Cairo, and after discharging the former proceeded to assist numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale. JOHN D. JUNCAN'S SONS, New York. Agents for the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 864 PENN STREET.—Leader in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and unfitness to unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 864 Penn street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**Drs. Jordan and

HOME NEWS.

Commendable.

The want of gas last night, drove our citizens to a great many resources. Among the many worthy of notice, was the action of James E. Barnes & Co., the well known and popular druggists, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth streets, in placing on the roof of their building, a large calcium light for the benefit of pedestrians, which threw a brilliant light in all directions, so that the want of gas around their place of business was scarcely felt. This action was highly commendable.

Taking a Holiday.

Thanksgiving day, with all its pleasureable associations, will be thoroughly enjoyed, at least by the large corps of employees of Mr. Wm. Semple, Allegheny, as it has been decided to close his dry goods house during the entire day to give all the full benefit of the holiday. In accordance with this decision the store will be closed to-night at the usual hour, and not be opened until Friday morning at the regular time. Patrons of the house—especially those from a distance, should make particular note of this fact, and either make their purchases to-day or stay at home until Friday, thereby avoiding any disappointment. This arrangement of Mr. Semple for the enjoyment of his employees is worthy of commendation and general imitation among employers.

The Horses in the Fire Department.

The animals connected with the Fire Department are generally recovering from the prevailing indisposition, and at present in case of an alarm all will be able to respond except those belonging to the Niagara and the Hook and Ladder Companies. All of the horses which draw the hose carriages except those of the Independent and Vigilant companies have recovered. The horses have received good treatment, and this fact accounts for their rapid recovery. Pittsburgh may consider herself very fortunate that during the ravages of the epizootic she has not had a single destructive fire. Allegheny, however, has been less fortunate. In three or four days all the horses in the Department will be quite well, and the services of the volunteers will no longer be required.

Central Headquarters for Real Estate.

Our friend, Jonathan Gallagher, Esq., one of the heaviest operators in real estate hereabouts, has established his central headquarters at No. 47 East Diamond street, Allegheny, where he purposes giving special attention to the purchase and sale of property. He has associated with him in the management of the business his son, Mr. A. Y. Gallagher, who is widely and just as favorably known in our community. Both gentlemen have had large experience in the special branch to which they are now giving attention, and as they buy largely and sell only their own property, intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with them—buying of first hands. They have now some of the best property in our vicinity, cut up into large and small lots, and offered on the easiest terms. For fair, straightforward dealing, we know of no representatives of our best class of business men, whom we can more conscientiously recommend.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening, and Comptroller Brown made the following statement of the condition of the finances:

Park Fund No. 1 is obtained by the city taxes for the park, and is used for the purchase of the park bonds and the payment of the interest on the same. The law requires that each year twenty one thousand dollar bonds shall be purchased.

From January 1st to November 1st, the receipts were	$29,278 95
Expenditures	29,351 25
Amount overdrawn	$72 30
Park Fund No. 2 is obtained by the sale of the park bonds, and the proceeds are used for the improvement of the park.	
Balance on hand January 18, 1872	$246 25
Received for sale of bonds	45,263 75
Expenditures	40,270 50
Balance on hand	$4,993 00

Pleasant Occasion.

On Monday evening, at the Opera House dining rooms, Mr. W. G. Dunseath, the well known and popular Fifth avenue jeweler, honored a departing employe, Mr. Frank Weckerle, with a banquet testimonial as an evidence of his appreciation of him as a man and mechauic. Mr. Weckerle has long been attached to this extensive and representative jewelry house, and has ever held the highest regard of his employer as well as that of his fellow employes. Being offered superior inducements to emigrate west, he severed his connection with Mr. Dunseath, who, while becoming good grace and generosity, tendered him a social banquet at the sumptuous boards of which some twenty fellow workingmen, the proprietor and clerks of the establishment, members of the city press, lawyers and citizens, sat down to discuss the good things spread before them. Speeches complimentary to the recipient of the honor were made, and appropriately responded to by him. In thus honoring a faithful and worthy employe, Mr. Dunseath has shown a good and liberal heart, and his fortune will be none the worse for the exhibition of gratitude. Mr. Weckerle has our best wishes for his prosperity in the new home which he is about to find among strangers.

A Good One.

A former Pittsburgher, now resident in Oregon, was visiting the city a day or two past, and remarked to some of his friends in a waggish way, quite natural to him, "that Pittsburgh was still behind the age," and in proof of this statement offered the following testimony: He stated that he "put up" on his arrival in the city, "at the former school of first class" "the first class hotel," and on inquiring of a servant for the location of the bath-room on the floor where he was "roomed," was informed that it was "down in the cellar." At the bar, on calling for a "glass of champaigne," he was told that he could not buy less than a bottle. His feelings were somewhat riled at the lack of first class entertainment furnished by the "tavern keepers," and he quietly took a seat in the reading room, hoping, by perusing the newspapers on the well filled files, to allay his perturbed soul. He had scarcely got well settled and lit his cigar, when lo! the gas, which up to that time had been as weak as "Pittsburgh whiskey"—according to our guest—went out and left him "madder than ever," but quite undone. Our Oregon friend now says that of all the "black, backward towns" he ever did see, this one beat them all last night. We write this by the faint glimmer of a tallow dip, and our "Devil" is swearing because he has burned his fingers trying to snuff it. Do, good Dr. Hostetter, give us more light.

DIGGING OUT.

The Allegheny Burglars Attempt to Escape From the Lockup—Hearing in Their Case—Committed to Jail.

The two men who were arrested on a charge of attempting to rob the safe in Maginn's confectionery store, in Allegheny, on last Saturday night, made a desperate attempt to escape from the Allegheny lockup yesterday, but were discovered in the act. It will be remembered that while the fire was in progress on Saturday night, two men entered Magian's confectionery store, on Church avenue, for the purpose of robbing the safe. They were arrested, and gave their names as Thomas Love and James Robinson. They were placed in the lockup where they remained awaiting a hearing.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past four o'clock as Officer Lafferty was walking back into the lockup, and approaching the cell in which these two men and John Gousley occupied, he observed the three men in the act of drilling a hole through the stone wall. One of the park seats was in their cell, and this the men had taken apart, using the iron bars as drills. Had they been uninterrupted they would probably have escaped in half an hour, as the hole they had made when discovered was nearly large enough to furnish a means of escape. The men were removed to another cell and handcuffed to the bars.

Last evening Love and Robinson had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and in default of one thousand dollars each they were committed to jail. Their chances to escape at present are considered decidedly small.

POLITICAL.

Preparations for the City Elections—Republican Candidates for Nominations.

FOURTH WARD.

At the meeting held last night the following persons were suggested:

Select Council—Wm. A. Herron, John R. McCune.

Common Council—Dr. G. A. Sprecher, L. Heilbroner, Gilbert Follansbee, Wm. J. Simpson, Wm. W. Thompson.

School Directors—Dr. Thomas W. Shaw, M. Whitmore, G. B. Lindsay.

Assessors—A. P. Thompson, Samuel S. Hager.

Assistant Assessors—George H. Keyser, Dr. Joseph Dickson.

Constable—Samuel Bowden, John B. Barber.

Judge of Election—Wm. W. Thompson.

Inspectors of Election—Wm. McKnight, Jr., Beverley Jones.

Return Inspectors—Chas. H. Keyser, William Robb, Wm. W. Lindsay.

Board of Revision—Alexander Speer.

The Primary meeting will be held Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

FOURTEENTH WARD SUGGESTIONS.

A meeting of the citizens of this ward was held last night, Jacob Reese, Esq., presiding, and Wm. B. Evans, acting as Secretary. The following persons were suggested as candidates:

Select Council—Henry Lloyd.

Common Council—[two to nominate]—Simon Beymer, Evan Jones, John Fleming.

Board of Revison—Jacob Reese.

School Directors—[two to be nominated]—M. Mawhinney, Wm. Holmes, Geo. Fawcett.

Assessor—Jos. D. Jones.

Assistant Assessor—Nelson Davis, David Hazan.

Judge of Elections—R. N. Craig.

Inspector—Robert McAdams.

Return Inspector—J. D. Fleming, A. Burnets.

Constable—Samuel Whitehouse, Henry Chadwick.

On motion, C. L. Magee, Geo. Morris and Samuel Whitehouse were appointed a Committee to have the tickets printed.

It was decided to hold the Primary Election on Saturday next between the hours of three (3) and seven (7) o'clock P. M.

The candidates are required to pledge themselves to support the nominees.

NINETEENTH WARD SUGGESTIONS.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Nineteenth ward was held Monday evening, at which the following candidates were suggested, and will be voted for at the primary election to be held next Saturday evening, between the hours of three and seven o'clock:

Select Council—H. R. McClelland and P. H. Laufman.

Common Council—Dr. P. D. Perchment, J. E. Ferson and A. G. Tim.

Alderman—W. Lowry, T. J. Black.

School Directors—R. A. Cunningham, Oliver Ferson, Dr. A. J. Davis, George G. Negley.

Board of Revision—John H. McMasters, Thos. Mellon, Samuel Crawford.

Assessor—John Rowland.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Family now at Braddocks—A Young Man Shoots His Father—His Step-father—Result of a Domestic Quarrel—Flight And Capture of the Perpetrator—Particulars of the Terrible Affair.

The little village of Braddocks up the Connelsville Road, was thrown into a state of high excitement last evening by rumor—which soon developed into the full details of the fact—to the effect, that a terrible murder had been committed in the vicinity,

A STEPSON SHOOTING HIS FATHER.

during the progress of a family disturbance. News of the affair did not reach the city until a late hour, however, but a representative of the *Gazette*, who started out on a tour of investigation, ascertained the following particulars.

The victim of the tragedy was an Irishman named Owen McAnally, proprietor of a small public house in the village, which is the resort of a number of hands employed on the Connellsville Railroad and in the shops round about. McAnally was well known along the line of the road and generally regarded with favor, managing usually to get along peaceably every where except in his own home circle. His domestic life, however, was an exception, and it is said that the

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIMSELF AND WIFE

were of frequent occurrence and ordinarily of a rather demonstrative nature. On such occasions he is said to have been terribly abusive of his wife, and often beat her severely—especially, as was sometimes the case when he was in liquor.

Yesterday afternoon it seems, McAnally had been out and returned about four o'clock in a fighting humor, and it was not long before the row in the family commenced. The warfare was carried on with words only for a few minutes, but finally the husband became thoroughly exasperated and commenced beating the wife. The noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of the son of Mrs. McAnally (and step-son of her husband) who came in and attempted to quell the fight. Finding this impossible he stepped in and emeavored by force to accomplish that which he could not do by persuasion. The infuriated husband then turned upon the son, and a fierce struggle ensued, until the youth finding himself overpowered,

DREW A PISTOL AND FIRED.

The ball entered at the back of McAnally's head, and passed through in a diagonal upward direction, coming out on top. The man at once fell with a groan to the floor, and the wife fainted, while a number of persons in the neighborhood who had heard the shot, rushed into the house, and found McAnally bleeding profusely, and insensible.

As soon as the shot was fired, the youth comprehended the situation, and, hastily hiding the pistol in his pocket, disappeared before the people understood the matter sufficiently to interpose him. However, as soon as his absence was discovered, chase was given, but he had got the start and was out of reach.

In the meantime other parties gave attention to the wounded man, and summon as quickly as possible, Dr. Schoen, who, upon examination, pronounced the case a hopeless one.

In the meantime the perpetrator of the crime, Haley, had been working his way out of the town in the direction of Port Perry. He seemed to have been too much excited to know what course to take, and thus in his

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

only ran into danger. He arrived at Port Perry a few minutes before the mail train, which was bound eastward, and, boarding the train, supposed that he was safe, but in this, however, he was mistaken. He was observed getting on the train by some of the men from Braddock, who had started in pursuit, and Conductor E. P. Snyder, after the train moved out of the station, being informed of the affair, quietly approached Haley and took him into custody. Finding himself caught he

ACKNOWLEDGED THE CRIME,

Saying that his father had killed his mother and that he had in return "killed the old man." Mr. Snyder then asked him if he had any weapons, which he denied, but upon a search being instituted a single barrelled pistol, which evidently had recently been discharged, was found in his pocket. This was taken possession of and the young Haley kept under guard until the train reached McKeesport, when the prisoner was given in charge of Justice Berry, Conductor Snyder making information.

CHARGING HIM WITH MURDER.

The accused had no defense to make and was evidently terribly excited and unmanned. After a brief preliminary hearing, the Magistrate made out a commitment, and gave the prisoner into the hands of officer J. B. McMarlin, by whom he was, that evening brought to the city and lodged in jail.

Haley is a young man not much over twenty years of age, and has not an unfavorable appearance; he hardly seems like a man to commit such a terrible deed, and evidently felt his position.

WHEN BROUGHT TO THE CITY

He was completely cowed and down hearted, having little to say and apparently desiring to get away from public notice. He was taken in charge by Warden Scandrett and given a cell to himself, the irons in which he had been brought to the city, being removed.

During the time that Haley was thus being disposed of, the story of the affair went the rounds of Braddocks, and the house where

THE VICTIM LAY,

Was surrounded by a throng of morbid curiosity seekers who were anxious to gain every little scrap of intelligence in relation to the affair. McAnally, from the time of his wound was insensible through his strong constitution kept him up remarkably. He is a man some what past of the prime of life but very robust. The physician, however, from the first pronounced the wound fatal, and at last accounts the man, though still living, was sinking, and death was momentarily expected.

The affair, as we have said, created the most intense excitement in Braddocks, and formed a local sensation of the most thrilling character.

A DARKENED CITY.

The Trouble at the Gas Works—The City Without Light—The Gas Company's Trials—Warring With the Workmen—A New Force Engaged—The Prospect Ahead.

Pittsburgh is generally a dark and gloomy city, even when enjoying the blessings of nature's light, or the more brilliant artificial production of the Pittsburgh Gas Company; but when deprived of both, her condition is indeed a gloomy one. Such a calamity fell upon the city last night, when "old Sol," that reliable luminary, whose supply of light is never diminished by strikes, disappeared in the west his artificial substitute came not to take his place.

Mention was made yesterday of the trouble at the works of the Gas Company, though at that time the matter was not considered of a very serious nature, as the supply of gas was only slightly affected, and it was hoped that the difficulty would all be arranged by night; but when notice was given by the company about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon that arrangements must be made for doing without gas, the matter began to assume a serious aspect.

The original trouble, as stated before, was caused by a sort of spasmodic fit of economy which suddenly seized the management of the company, and induced them to discharge several of the employees, imagining that their services were no longer required. This caused a strike and those who struck were discharged. Yesterday a full complement of men was put in the place of those who had struck, and work was again resumed. The day, however, was very dark and a great deal of gas was burned, and the workmen found it impossible to get a sufficient supply for the night.

The announcement in the afternoon that the supply was short, caused quite a commotion throughout the city, and everybody was busily engaged in providing for the emergency by laying in a supply of candles and lamps. The indignation of the many people who reflected upon the inconvenience of dark streets, stores and dwellings, was often expressed in language more forcible than elegant, and the Board of Managers of the Gas Company received their full share of the expletives.

None of the street lamps were burning last night, and the only lights visible were cigars, or an occasional lantern or torch. The appearance was decidedly gloomy and melancholy, and combined with the muddy and disagreeable streets, was rather unlinviting to pedestrians. The places of amusements all burned calcium lights, though the dark streets caused a smaller attendance than usual. The lecture at Library Hall was postponed.

The action of the Board of Managers of the Gas Company in thus inconveniencing the whole population of Pittsburgh, when it might have been avoided by merely acceding temporarily, to the demands of the employes, is severely and justly criticised by the people. They reason that the Company have no right to make the people suffer by their petty difficulties with a half a dozen laborers. If some men must be discharged others should be provided, instead of leaving the city in darkness, while substitutes are searched for.

It is difficult to tell what will be the prospect for gas to-night, though the chances for a supply seem dim indeed. The new men at the works are mostly "green" at the business of manufacturing gas, and find it impossible to get ahead during the day, a sufficient amount for the night.

The capacity of the works, we are informed, are at present not sufficient to contain enough gas to supply the city for two days, so that in case any serious calamity should happen, we would be left in absolute darkness until it was remedied. The company, it seems, has resolved to remedy this difficulty, and to that end have purchased nine acres of ground at Palmer's landing yards, at Four Mile Run, upon which they intend to erect two large gas holders, which will contain a sufficient amount of gas to meet any emergency like the present.

LADIES' FINE FURS.

All the Latest Styles—Children's Fine Fancy Furs.

One reason why the ladies prefer to buy at the extensive ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, is that they get at this establishment finer and more fashionable goods than can be obtained at any other house in the city. The large amount of business done by this firm enable them to purchase in large quantities, thus giving them many advantages. Their stock is always fresh and of the latest styles. Call and see their fine Russian sable sets, mink sable sets, black marten sets, mink sable cloaks, seal sacques. Children's fine long fur in all the newest styles.

Custom Made Boots and Shoes.—Messrs. Martin & Stamm, at 108 Federal street, Allegheny city, have an established reputation as manufacturers of measured work for gents, ladies and children. Their material is selected with great care, and always of the best to be had in the market. They employ the best of mechanics and are always prepared to get up anything in the boot or shoe line at short notice, and to crown it all they have no fancy prices. If you want a good article at a reasonable figure, don't fail to give them a call.

Prepare for the winter by supplying yourself with suitable garments which can be made better, more expediously and with less work, on the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine than on any other. The agent, Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, has a fine stock of these

OUR BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Sixth Annual Report of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City.

The annual meeting of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny city, was held November 25th, 1872, and a resolution ordering the publication of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed, and the following officers and managers for the ensuing year elected:

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. P. R. Brunot; Vice President—Miss. Mary Herron; Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson; Secretary—Miss J. M. Smith.

Managers—Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Wm. Gorman, Miss May Whitten, Miss. Mary McClurg.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City, offer their sixth annual report to the Relief Society, of which this association is composed, and, also, to the patrons through whose benefaction this helping institution, for the industrious and hard working was established. The house is full and has been during the year; eight have been received in, and five moved out; two of these were old ladies, and were admitted into the Home for aged Protestant Women.

Many of the inmates have been in since the Home was established; several are invalids, have been suffering with constitutional diseases for a long time, and as they are passing through these year's of affliction, they express themselves of the Lord's dealings with them, that his word is true, and he will be a shield unto all who put their trust in him, and he is constantly pleading their cause before his people; many times when all would seem dark, prayer was offered, and his mercies brightened their pathway, the shadow was forgot in the shining, and earth's trials vanished before the brightness; some who are very aged do much towards helping themselves. An aged one who is ninty five years old, as you enter her room her bright face and cheerful welcome is suggestive of peace and happiness; her busy fingers are constantly employed, and the pleasurable work she has been engaged in for the last three years, is knitting stockings for the Orphans,' the proceeds of which go towards her support.

Others who are aged and infirm are alike industrious as far as their health will permit; many a garment neatly made passes through their fingers.

Then we have quite a number of widows with small children, who take in washing; a wash and dry room are at their disposal, and all week long these busy mothers labor for the support of their little ones. We have one death to record; a lamb went to the fold on top of the mountain; one more was added to the heavenly throng. The mother once fell with a groan to the floor, and the wife fainted, while a number of persons in the neighborhood who had heard the shot, rushed into the house, and found McAnally bleeding profusely, and insensible.

As soon as the shot was fired, the youth comprehended the situation, and, hastily hiding the pistol in his pocket, disappeared before the people understood the matter sufficiently to interpose him. However, as soon as his absence was discovered, chase was given, but he had got the start and was out of reach.

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THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A Jealous Wife Attempts to Shoot Her Husband—Her Arm Pushed Up and the Bullet Passes Over His Head—Arrest of the Would-be Assassin and an Accomplice—Committed to Jail to a Hearing.

A sensation was created on Sixth street yesterday afternoon, and soon spread throughout the city, by an unsuccessful attempt of a jealous wife to end the life of her husband with a pistol ball. The affair occurred at the office of Mr. J. C. Tilton, the agent of a patent wash boiler, at No. 101½ Sixth street, second floor. As is generally the case in affairs of this nature, the would-be assassin was crazed by jealousy.

The man who came near falling a victim to the rage of his wife, is Mr. F. C. Bower. He has been employed for about eight months as a clerk by Mr. Tilton. About one year ago Mr. Bower was married to Mrs. Laird, a widow having six children. The union, however, was far from a happy one. Mrs. B. was in very poor health, which, with her extreme jealousy, combined to make her disposition very quarrelsome. The man and wife had many difficulties and on two or three occasions parted, and afterwards lived together again. While separated Mrs. B. lived at home on Ann street, Allegheny, with a little girl, the only one of her children now living with her, while her husband boarded in this city. About one month ago, after they had been separated for some time, Mrs. Bower came into the office of Mr. Tilton, and had a long conversation with her husband, during which she threatened very sorry that they had been obliged to separate, and plead earnestly that her husband would come and live with her again. She said that if he would give her one more trial she would never again ask him for means of support. He gave in, they separated. Mr. Bower at first refused to accede to her proposition, but finally, by the advice of Mr. Tilton, he went again to live with his wife. All went serenely until one week ago yesterday when another eruption ended in another separation. This time the husband left home, agreeing to pay his wife eight dollars per week for her support.

After this, Mr. Bower saw nothing of his wife until yesterday afternoon, when in company with another woman she came into the office of Mr. Tilton, and called him back to the rear of the office. She then informed him that she was not satisfied with the proposition which she had agreed to a week before, and asked him if he would go and live with her again. To this he replied positively that he would not. At this point Mr. Tilton entered the office, and says that when this conversation took place, the man in question was standing about three feet apart. After some further excited conversation, Mrs. B. handed her muff to her female companion, from whom she received a small revolver. Suddenly, almost before Mrs. B. noticed what she had done, she fired at him. He quickly threw up his hand and struck her arm, knocking up the pistol, and the ball passed harmlessly over his head, and entered the wall. Mr. Bower seized the woman by the arms, and held her, though she made an attempt to fire a second shot at him. The police were called, and Lieut. Hager soon arrived, and took the woman to the Mayor's office.

Mr. Bower states that the woman's jealously has no foundation whatever, and that he has always treated her kindly and furnished her with everything necessary for her support. His statement is corroborated by his employer, Mr. Tilton. Mr. says that she had repeatedly and without the slightest provocation, assaulted him and abused him. Mrs. B's side of the case is differently stated. She says that since last March her husband has not contributed sufficient for her support. The woman who accompanied her, she says was invited because she knew that she had a pistol, though she did not expect to use it.

When taken to the Mayor's office she asked to have an interview with her husband, and was conducted by the Mayor into the back room where he was. She soon became quite violent, when he declined to talk with her, and said only one of her children now living with her, while her husband boarded in this city. About one month ago, after they had been separated for some time. Mrs. Bower came into the office of Mr. Tilton, and had a long conversation with her husband, during which she pretended